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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XV NO 180 BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 1 1927 ONE ANNA

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
6 Aug.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,434
20 ,,	RAMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA	RAWALPINDI*	7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA		16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17 ,,	RAMAK	MALOJA x	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@		10,602
8 ,,	RAJPURA		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA	MOOLTANx	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,588
24 ,,	RANPURA	MANTUA*	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA*	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

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To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,411
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
30th Aug.	NYANZA CHITRAL	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
3rd Aug.	KABOA ..	East & South Africa
3rd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
5th ,,	VABELA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

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SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	22 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 Aug.	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 ,,	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

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Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
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Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,320

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Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
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Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

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Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 8th August, 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Abdus Subhan and others, Mahomedan residents of Mazagaon, Navanagar and Wadi Bunder Mohollas—Complaining about the shifting of the Mazagaon Municipal Urdu School from its old place.

2. Letter from Mr. Madanlal H. Vakil —Regarding the location of certain Municipal schools in houses in which the other tenants are women of questionable character.

3. Letter from the Secretary, Health Week Committee, appionted by the Royal Sanitary Institute—Regarding the organization of a health week to be held in October next.

4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Mutual Helping Society—Suggesting that the Corporation might make some arrangements to educate juvenile beggars.

5. Letter from Bai Maidubai, widow of Namdar Girawoo—Applying for some compassionate allowance for services rendered by her husband as a bigari in the Health Department.

6. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association—Regarding the construction of a Railway Station near the Police Station at Matunga.

7. Letter from Bai Janabai Sawant—Regarding her dismissal from the Schools Committee's service as a sewing mistress.

8. Letter from Mr. Mulla Abdul Tyeb Sheikh Hussein—Regarding the hiring by the Schools Committee of his premises at Mazagon for locating the Mazagon group of schools.

9. Letter from Mr. Jabaji Ahilaji Bhasker —Suggesting that the Collector of Bombay may be requested to abolish the system of sale by auction of country liquor and toddy shops and tree-foot booths.

10. Letter from Mr. Merwanji D. Master and others—Protesting against the proposed location of a toddy shop at Lamington Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

11. Recommending sanction to an appropriation of Rs. 2,490 as proposed by the Commissioner to meet an excess in the cost of the work of constructing latrines and urinals at the Esplanade Maidan.

12-14. Forwarding, for information, the Commissioner's letter (12) regarding the carrying out of the scheme for the construction of a Service Reservoir on Sion Hill, (13) forwarding returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Committee for the removal of unauthorized works and (14) forwarding the Executive Health Officer's opinion regarding the use of zinc casks for the storage of water for drinking purposes in Municipal schools.

15. Reporting that the Committee have referred the Commissioner's letter regarding draft rules for charging for the supply of water by meter measurement to the Water Committee.

16. Recommending sanction to Mr. T. N. Aiyer, permanent Overseer in the Architectural Branch, transferred to the post of Overseer created to look after the repairs of the Municipal schools, the K. E M. Hospital and the G. S. M. College Buildings being allowed to draw a certain amount of salary in his new appointment.

17. Recommending sanction to the payment of a gratuity amounting to Rs. 250-4-0 to a late fitter in the Municipal Workshops.

18. Recommending sanction to an amount of Rs. 8,350 being appropriated as proposed by the Commissioner to meet the cost of altering and renovating the two buildings immediately required for the purpose of the Maternity Home at Bellasis Road.

19. Recommending that in reply to his letter on behalf of his clients, the Bombay Labour Carts Association, requesting that a reduction may be made in the wheel tax on the labour carts, Mr. Jamshedji B. Kapadia, Vakil, High Court, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

20. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.

21. Sanctioning a variation in the Establishment Schedule of Veterinary servants in the different Municipal departments subject to the further sanction of the Corporation in respect of certain posts of which the aggregate emoluments exceed Rs. 200 per month each.

22. Reporting that the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of fixing the rateable value of buildings constructed as charitable or semi-charitable buildings for housing the poor has been referred to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

23. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 24,481 being made to meet a deficit in the Provident Fund Grant for the year 1926-27.

24. Informing the Corporation of the Committee's opinion that for reasons stated the work of removing the tram poles from the the centre of the roadway on a section of Frere Road be hold in abeyance.

25. Recommending sanction to the salary of the Deputy Assessor being fixed at Rs. 480 in the grade of 400—40—600 from the 1st April 1926.

26. Forwarding, for information, the Commissioner's letter regarding a modified arrangement made for maintaining the Municipal bunds at Kasheli.

27. Reporting that the Committee has referred the Commissioner's letter regarding a proposal to acquire a property in the Mahim Development Scheme to the Roads and Development Committee.

28. Reporting that the Committee has referred the Commissioner's letter regarding revised estimates of the cost of removing and relaying 24 "Tulsi Main and providing a 12" temporary main to the west of DeLisle Road to the Water Committee.

29. Recommending confirmation to an alteration made in Rules 10 and 11 of the Municipal Provident Fund Rules so as to entitle a person to receive Municipal contribution after he completes 5 years' service.

30. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 720 per annum for 2 years as a contribution to meet the expenditure of the proposed scheme for starting clubs and other amenities for Municipal labourers.

31. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding corrections and alterations made by the Accounts Office in certain bills pertaining to works.

32-33. Statement of Budget transfers in respect of amounts (32) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (33) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

Schools Committee's letters—

34. Reporting on the advisability of opening a higher class either in the Upper Mahim or Gopi Tank Marathi Girls' School.

35. Reporting on the question of a Lady Superintendent appointed on the Urdu side not being conversant with Urdu.

36. Submitting a list of Corporation resolutions calling for reports from the Committee which have not been received.

37. Forwarding the Special Attendance Officer's report about the progress of free and compulsary Primary Education.

38. Regarding the question of opening Open Air Schools.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

39. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food, etc, destroyed by the Market Department.

40. Forwarding the certified copy of the judgment in a suit questioning the validity of the election of Dr. S. S. Batliwala to the office of President of the Corporation.

41-49. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity not exceeding (41) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired Halalkhore woman, (42) Rs. 126 to a retired scavengingman, (43) Rs. 126 to a retired Gully Flushing Bigaree, all in the Conservancy Branch, (44) Rs. 168 to a retired Mukadam of the Building Branch, (45) Rs. 385 to a retired Fitter in the Water Works Department in addition to his Provident Fund account, (46) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired Halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch (47) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired Halalkhore in the Health Department. (48) Rs. 347-14-0 to the widow of a deceased plumber in the Drainage Department and (49) Rs. 98 to a retired Scavenging woman in the Health Department.

50. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

51. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

52. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the Water Mains in the different localities of the City.

53. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City from the various lakes.

54. Regarding the question of bringing the whole of the superior Engineering Staff of the several departments on one cadre.

55. Forwarding for information the Executive Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1927.

56. Regarding the question of the conveyance of Municipal land at Old Purbhadevi Road to Mr. Ratilal Manchubhai and others.

Government Letters:—

57. Regarding the question of the designation of the Secretary to Government, Development Department, as the Director of Development, Bombay, for the purpose of Section 10 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925.

58. Regarding the question of determining the number and location of liquor shops in the Town and Island of Bombay.

59. Forwarding for the opinion of the Corporation Bill No. XVIII of 1927, a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

60. Letter from Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Representative of the Corporation on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Submitting a report of the action taken by him with regard to the re-introduction of the system of issuing return tickets on the suburban area of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

61. Letter from Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram, Representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee—Reporting the action taken by him with regard to the question of weighing luggage in the G. I. P. Railway trains.

62. Letter from the Dean, K. E. M Hospital and G. S. M. College, Bombay—Thanking the Corporation for nominating him to be a Delegate to the 7th Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine.

63. Letter from Mrs. A. F. Mackenzie —Resigning her seat on the Markets and Gardens Committee.

64. Letter from Mr. G. B. Nare—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

65. Letter from Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy—Thanking the Corporation for appointing him a Delegate to the Third Imperial Social Hygiene Congress to be held in England in October next.

66. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Dadar Sarvajanik Vachanalaya—Thanking the Corporation for selling a plot of land at Dadar Overbridge to the Vachanalaya.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary—

67. Submitting a statement showing Councillors who have cease to be members of certain Committtees owing to their absence from those Committee's meetings.

68. Reporting that the next appointment of Municipal Auditors will take place in March 1928.

Notices of motions—

69-70. From Dr. J. N. Choksey—(69) For requesting the Commissioner to submit a draft amendment of the Municipal Act so as to provide that every person owning a property shall put up on the ground floor of the structure a board showing his name and address as well as the name and address of the Rent Collector if any and (70) for amending Section 85 of the Municipal Act regarding the temporary appointment of certain officers on the lines suggested.

71-72. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master —(71) For requesting the Tramways Company to provide a shelter at the Gowalia Tank tram terminus and another at the Pydhowni Junction and (72) for obtaining a report as to the desirability of providing a few benches for the use of the public in the open space created by the demolition of a house near the Pydhowni Tram junction.

73. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining certain particulars about the importation of iced fish in Bombay from Karachi and other ports.

74-75. From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay—(74) For obtaining a report from the Public Health Committee as to feasibility of issuing Municipal licenses to "Pan-supari" shop-keepers and (75) for inviting the attention of the Public Health Committee to the insanitary condition of a chawl on Moreland Road.

76. From Dr. J. N. Choksey, seconded by Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For expressing opinion that the employees of the Schools Committee should not visit the houses or offices of members of the Committee or of the Corporation for canvassing purposes.

77. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the inconvenience caused to the visitors of the Hindu and Islam Gymkhanas owing to the absence of some space on Queen's Road for parking cars.

78-79. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master —(78) For obtaining estimates of the cost of draining the Gowalia Tank Reclamation Site to prevent the flooding of the Central passage during the rains and (79) for inviting the Commissioner's attention to the large growth of rank grass on the Gowalia Tank Reclamation Site.

80. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, seconded by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For appointing Mr. B. N. Motivala to be a member of the Committee appointed for drawing up a new constitution for the Schools Committee.

81. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For inviting the Commisioner's attention to the nuisance caused to the residents of Bholwadi Cross Road in Parel on account of the overflowing of the 9" main sewer line in the locality.

82-84. From Mr. Virchand P. Shah—(82) For requesting the Tramways Company to take early steps for the extension of Tramway service from Dadar Terminus to King's Circle, Matunga, (83) for inviting the attention of the Representatives of the Corporation on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committees to the harassment caused to residents in the suburbs who are charged for carrying household luggage against Railway regulations and (84) for obtaining a report as to the feasibility of setting apart pasture grounds for cattle in the suburbs.

85. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji —For obtaining a report as to the desirability of changing the designation of Senior Medical Inspectors in the Health Department to Assistant Health Officers, third Grade.

86. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For intimating to the Presidency Magistrates that owing to the mild punishment inflicted on owners and occupiers of unauthorized milch cattle stables, the offence is repeated.

87-92. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(87) For obtaining legal opinion as to whether four members of the Standing Committee can send a requisition for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation except for the purpose of a matter within the jurisdiction of the Standing Committee, (88) for obtaining certain particulars about contractors tendering for Municipal requirements; (89) for obtaining a report as to the cost incurred by the Municipality in a certain criminal case; (90) for obtaining certain particulars about the construction of motor garages near the Municipal Sports Club; (91) for obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether he can contravene the provisions of the Municipal Act with respect to Municipal Institutions on a plea of straitened condition of Municipal finances; and (92) for obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether he considers himself bound to carry out the orders of the Corporation.

93. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the inadequate supply of water at Worli Koliwada.

94. From Mr. A. T. Janai, seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai—For obtaining a report as to the circumstances under which the Municipal Solicitors were instructed to adopt Criminal Proceedings in a certain case.

95. From Mr. Shankerrao A. Mantri, seconded by Mr. A. T. Janai—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of the Municipality carrying out repairs to lids and ball-cock boxes of storage tanks at the cost of owners who have failed to carry out Municipal requirements.

96. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz —For expressing opinion that an Information Bureau should be started for the benefit of Councillors.

97. From Mr. M. M. Desai, seconded by Dr. R. M. Mistry—For extending the operation of the Prevention of Adulteration of Foods Act to all milk products coming from Kaira District.

98. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to a letter appearing in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" about certain nuisances at New Marine Lines.

99. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For appointing Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai to be a member of the Water Committee.

100. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram— For fixing the quorum at meetings of the Corporation at 30 members.

101. From Mr. R. M. Chinoy, seconded by Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting the Schools Committee to expedite their report on the question of taking over a library in Maistri Moholla.

102. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that the fees paid to members of the Standing Committee should be done away with.

103. From Dr. J. N. Choksey seconded by Mr. Nanabhai Lavjmon—For expressing opinion that the detail estimates and plans of the scheme for the drainage of the North of the Island should be prepared by the Drainage Department.

104. From Mr. H. F. Maniar—For appointing Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani and A. R. Dimtimkar to be members of the Markets and Gardens Committee

105. From Mr. S. L. Silam—For expressing opinion that all appointments to be made by the Corporation should be made by open voting.

106. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji —For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the action taken by him for improving the insanitary condition of "Vishrantigrahas" etc.

107. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the steps taken by him for the prevention of the importation of separated milk from Anand.

108. From Dr. M. F. Bisni—For requesting the Commissioner to submit a proposal for changing the name of New Nagpada Road to "Teju Kaya Road."

109. From Mr. S. K. Pupala—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of some of the Municipal properties.

110. From Mr. H. F. Maniar, seconded by Dr. R. M. Mistry and Dr. J. N. Choksy —For requesting the Commissioner to enforce the condition regarding the keeping of sweet-meats in fly-proof vessels on all sweetmeat shopkeepers.

111. From Mr. B. G. Horniman—For appointing Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to be an additional member of the Committee regarding the question of the reinstatement of certain Municipal employees who gave evidence before the Corruption Enquiry Committee.

112. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar— For requesting the Schools Committee to submit their report regarding distinction based on caste prejudices in selecting school buildings before the September meeting of the Corporation.

113. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram— For obtaining Counsel's opinion as to whether looking to the provisions of Sections 38 and 38-A of the Municipal Act it would be out of order for a member to move a proposition for appointing a Committee to investigate into the grievances of workmen employed in different Municipal departments.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

114. Regarding the question of issuing free permits for the erection of mandaps on Municipal grounds for Gunpati festival and of booths on any streets for Mohurrum, Taboots or Mejlis religious ceremonies.

115. Regarding the working, etc., of the Roads Encroachment Department.

116. Regarding the question of lighting the passage leading from Sonapur Lane to the Hindu Burning ground through the Mahomedan Burial ground.

117. Regarding plans and estimates for the extension of the Municipal Offices on Cruickshank Road.

118. Regarding the condition of the Dhobi Ghat and estimates for filling in the lowlying area thereat

119. Regarding draft lease for a plot of land at Bapty Road.

120. Regarding removal of the Bapty Road Katchra Depot.

121. Regarding draft rules under Section 4 of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925.

122. Regarding the question of the selection of a candidate for the post of the Superintendent of Gardens.

123. Regarding the publication of a monograph prepared by the Assistant Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, on the religious sects of India.

124. Regarding the question of providing polling places at the time of Municipal elections near the Tramway lines.

125. Regarding the question of filling up the post of Aural Surgeon or Assistant Aural Surgeon at the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College.

126. Regarding certain grievances of the men working at the Worli Pumping Station.

127. Regarding the proposed sale of Municipal land at the junction of Narayan Dabholkar Road and Nepean Sea Road.

128. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

129. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th July 1927.

29086

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS OF 1928.

The next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of March, 1928. Those who desire to appear as Private Candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified along with their examination fee on or before the 12th of September, 1927.

SYAMA CHARAN DE M.A.,
Registrar.

Benares,
The 21st of July, 1927.

29061

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the rate of interest on Savings Fund Accounts allowed by the Bank will be REDUCED from 4 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st October, 1927.

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
29044

PUBLIC NOTICES

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON AND YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 8th August, 1927, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders, fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.
Secs., Tres., & Agents.

29087

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT JUDGE ALLAHABAD.

Appeal No. 78 of 1927.

C. D. MOTISHAW of the firm of C. D. Motishaw and Co., Motor Merchants and Engineers, No. 20, Canning Road, Allahabad. ..... Appellant.

against

R. S. NAMDAR and others .. Respondent

Appeal from the Decree of the Sub-Judge of the Court of Allahabad, dated the 23rd day of December, 1926.

To

K. R. GUNJIKAR, M.A., B.Sc., I.E.S., Royal Institute of Science, Fort, Bombay. ..... Respondent.

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the decree of Sub-Judge, Allahabad, in this case has been presented by Appellant and registered in this Court, and that the 24th day of August, 1927, has been fixed by this Court for this hearing of this appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in the appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 29th day of July, 1927.

DWARKA PRASADA,
Munsarim,
Judge's Court, Allahabad.

29089

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E. 1994, 25-7-27. No. 2052, 29-7-27.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of BHAU JANARDHAN MANTRI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Pensioner and a widower, resided at Mughbhat Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) KHANDERAO BHAU MANTRI, (2) HARISHANKER BHAU MANTRI and (3) ANANT BHAU MANTRI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, a Junior Officer, in the Central Bank, a student in the Elphinstone College at Bombay and a student in the Grant Medical College at Bombay respectively, sons of the abovenamed deceased, all residing at Mughbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 19th day of July, 1927.

Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

29090

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CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY. Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGINEER for the Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Only practical man having also experience of erection need apply.
A 29091

WANTED—An expert SPINNING MASTER with thorough knowledge of Weaving also for an up-country cotton mill. Good prospect for a really good man. Apply Box No. 2010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R363

WANTED—A HEAD MISTRESS for the Pratab Hindu Girls High School Moradabad U P. on a salary of Rs. 150-200 by an annual increment. The applicant must be a graduate of any of the Universities in India. A trained one will be preferred. She will have the benefits of Provident fund and free quarters. Also two ASSISTANT MISTRESSES, one a GRADUATE, on a salary of Rs. 100-125 by an annual increment and the other an INTERMEDIATE PASSED LADY on a salary of Rs. 75-100 by an annual increment. They will have the benefits of Provident fund and will as far as possible be provided free quarters. Apply not later than 25th August, 1927, to RAI BAHADUR PANDIT BANARSI PRASAD MISRA, Honorary Secretary, Pratab Hindu Girls High School, Moradabad.
A 29078

MEDICAL.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett.—Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET in LINDEN HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, one big SHOP and one decent FLAT, facing Sea, apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634."
C 29074A

TO LET at Virlaparla, a decent BUNGALOW having one Hall and eight rooms with beautiful garden just two minutes walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar.—Phone No. 22634.
C 29074

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
C 29035

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole. Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD., (In Liquidation).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Bar-at-Law, the Official Liquidator of the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND COMPANY will, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1927, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Mill premises at Reay Road, Mazagaon, the immoveable properties along with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery lying thereon.

LAND. All that piece of land situate at Mazagaon, Reay Road, and orginally admeasuring about 55,199 square yards but now admeasuring about 54,159-15 square yards held under lease from Government dated the 30th day of May 1868 for the term of 999 years, but free from payment of all rent either to Government or any one else and now redeemed by the Company.

SPINDLES. 46,452 Spindles all in working order.

LOOMS: 1,383 Looms in good working order.

STEAM ENGINES of 2,500 H.P. with which further ample means of extensions are possible. Built by Messrs. Douglas and Grant and are in working order and show fuel economy.

BOILERS. Ten Water Tube Boilers by Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox (4 of 1922 with 160 lbs. pressure each) 1 of 1917 of 162 lbs. pressure, two of 1909 of 160 lbs pressure each, and 3 of 1907 of 162 lbs. pressure each, all certified and in good order.

Besides the above main machinery the Mill consists of all the necessary auxiliary machinery, such as openers, Lapping Machines, Cards, Slubbing, Inter and Roving Machinery with a complete set of sizing and calendering rollers, etc., all by well-known makers.

The mill is fully equipped with Electric installation and has besides a complete set of Hydrants, Humidifires and sprinklers with various other tools, implements plants, accessories, etc., etc., and is centrally situated, opposite the Harbour Electric Railway Line, and being in the vicinity of the Cotton Market at Sewree has the advantage of saving heavy Hamalage and Cartage for carting down cotton to the Mill premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for details of machinery an inspection of the property, please apply to the Official Liquidator of the Company at ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, or to the Undersigned.

The Sale is subject to a reserve bid and sanction of the Court and private offers will also be received by the Official Liquidator at his Office.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR EVER AFTER
(7 Reels)
STARRING
MARY ASTOR and LLOYD HUGHES
The picture which made a smashing hit at the Strand
"FELIX FLIRTS WITH FATE"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:—6-15; 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
KRISHNA'S JEWEL DRAMA
SHIRIN FARHAD
Featuring
The wellknown Miss GAUHAR
DON'T FAIL.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, BRONZE FIGURES, CARPETS, SAFES, "OAKLAND" MOTOR CAR, MEDICAL BOOKS, PIECE-GOODS, WINES, INSOLVENTS' SAFES, SPARE PARTS OF MACHINERY ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY) the 1st August 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing table, teak and iron cots, Office chairs, safes, CARPETS, etc., etc.

One lot medical books.

By the order of the Manager, Dead Letter Office:—

Old clothes, boots, used stamps, sample, oil, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of Joosab Mahomed & Co., (Insolvents):—4 4 Silver Foreign Coins, safes, mehta boxes, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Choonilal Harjiwan (Insolvent):—Mehta boxes, sundries, etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Narsi Topan and others traded as Keshavji Kanji & Co., (Insolvents):—Big iron tank and weighing scales with weights, spare parts of machinery etc.

(4) Re: Estate of Chandrakant Pandurang Rane (Insolvent):—Table, chairs, bookstand, stove etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—8 pes. of Voil Flouneings.

By the order of the office concerned:—5 doz. and 9 bottles Cream de Mauthe. 4 doz. and 6 botties Orange Ouracao. 7 doz. and 5 bottles Cream de Cacao, and 9 Bottles Half on Half.

By the order of Messrs. E. B. Ghaswalla & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff in Suit No. 1097 of 1927:—

One lot Bronze Figures.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

One lot shirtings, jacconets, nainsooks, etc.

The property of a Hindu gentleman:—

One "Oakland" motor car.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.
Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price: Rs.12-0 Net.
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

BENGAL PLATE (Div. II.).—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. E. Dee's BACHELOR'S TOI, 8-5, Northmore .. 1
Mr. B. E. G. Eddi's LIMTON, 8-1, Balfour .. 2
Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's MOUNT ARARAT, 7-10, Ringstead .. 3
Mr. W. Leslie's Andante, 8-9, Aldridge 4

Also Ran: Aspasia 9-0, Kirndance 8-13, Sir Stingo 8-10, Westeroft 8-9, Island Magee 8-5, Bidesia 8-1.

Tote paid: Rs. 45-8 for win, and Rs. 22, Rs. 52 and Rs. 71-8 for places.

Betting: 4 Sir Stingo and Andante, 5 Bachelor's Toi, and Aspasia, 8 Kirndance, 10 Limton Mount Ararat, and others.

TRIAL HURDLE PLATE.—Distance about 1-1.2 miles.

Messrs. Douetil and Hartley's KILBUCK, 10-1, Bloss .. 1
Mr. E. Dee's BLACKTOI, 11-2, Ringstead .. 2
Mr. C. J. H. Bolton's RIGH PAIRC, 10-1, Seastream .. 3
Mr. J. D. Scott's Pharpar, 10-5, Capt. Leetham .. 4

Also Ran: Mudeford Rex 10-3, Master Barrico 9-5.

Tote paid: Rs. 24-8 for win, and Rs. 19-8, and Rs. 30-8 for places.

Betting: Evens Kilbuck, 3 Blacktoi, 4 Pharpar, 8 Righ Paire, 10 the others. Rider of Righ Paire objected to Blacktoi and objection being upheld Blacktoi was thrown out of place.

BIBURY PLATE (Div. II.).—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's WILD WOMAN, 9-2, Edwards .. 1
Messrs. Edmonson and Muir's YORROMA, 7-13, S. Black .. 2
Mr. H. G. Gregson's BEYOND, 7-12, Barret .. 3
Mr. O. Martin's Profile, 7-11, Meekings 4

Also Ran: Merrion Strand 8-7, Golden Prospect 8-0, Allan Brig. 7-13, Profile 7-11, (carr. 7-12), Royalist 7-10, Cob Nut 7-9 (car. 7-9), Trouville 7-7, Good Morning II. 7-7, Bluster 7-7 (car. 7-8), Somme Ennis 7-7 (car. 7-10).

Tote paid: Rs. 79-8 for win, and Rs. 24-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 25 for places.

Betting: 3 Yarroma, 4 Wild Woman and Happy Land, 6 Merrion Strand, 8 Beyond, 10 the others.

BIBURY PLATE (Div. I.).—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's DALKHUSA, 8-6, Meekings .. 1
Mr. A. M. C. D. Eddi's JAMINE, 8-5, S. Black .. 2
Messrs. Marshall and Twile's ORDAILE, 8-0, Balfour .. 3
Mr. E. Dee's Lusker, 9-0, Northmore 4

Also Ran: Jabbstraw 8-9, Russavil 8-8, Miss Elegance 8-3 (car. 8-5), Gazania 8-0, Dipthong 8-0, Baulking 7-10 (car. 7-13).

Winner trained by Greenhalgh Junior.

Won by 3-4 length, and a head.

Tote paid: Rs. 31-8 for win, Rs. 18-8, Rs. 59-8, and Rs. 22 for places.

Betting: 2 Dalkhusha, 3 Baulking, 7 to 2 Miss Elegance, 6 Ordaile, 7 Jabbstraw, 8 Jamine, 10 Lusker and others.

BIBURY PLATE (Div. III.)—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. H. C. Edmondson's LUCKY LADY, 7-7, S. Black .. 1
Mr. C. M. Karmi's WEDDING RING, 8-3, Rosen .. 2
Mr. A. E. Garch's BALLON HILL, 7-7 (car. 7-8), Aldridge .. 3
Mr. P. Pogose's Betwixt, 8-9, Obrien .. 4

Also Ran: Warrior Belle 9-2, Foggia 8-9, Tim Amen 8-8, Alice 8-7, Flag Day 8-5, Beehive 7-7 (car. 7-9), Cydennis 7-7 (car 7-9).

Winner trained by Capt. Beedham.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 1-1|4 lengths.

Tote paid: Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 20-8, and Rs. 42 for places.

Betting: 2 Betwixt, 7 to 2 Lucky Lady, 6 Warrior Belle, Tim Amen and Alic, 7 Wedding Ring, 8 Kagday, 10 Balloon, Hill and others.

BENGAL PLATE (Div. I.).—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. W. Leslie's UNITAIRE, 7-13, Aldridge .. 1
Mr. H. K. Dey's GLASTONBURY, 8-5, Obrien .. 2
Mr. M. Pyan's LUXMI, 7-7, Flyann .. 3
Mr. Paimick's Cervilion, 7-13, Edwards 4

Also Ran: Green Park 8-11, Tresor 8-6.

Winner trained by Williamson.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1-1|4 lengths, and 1-1|2 lengths.

Tote paid: Rs. 87-8 for win, Rs. 28-8, and Rs. 19-8 for places.

Betting: 5 to 4 Glastonbury, 5 to 2 Green Park, 2 Luxmi, 8 Unitaire, 10 Carillon and Tresor.

GRIFFIN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Eddis and Roddick's HOLLYHOCK, 8-5, Balfour .. 1
Mr. M. Yoonu's VICERINE, 8-5, Meekings .. 2
Mr. R. S. Wilcon's POLYZOA, 8-5, Barrett .. 3
Sir R. N. Mookerjee and Mr. C. De M. Kellock's Greensprite, 8-5, Northmore .. 4

Also Ran: Rajid Rose 8-10, Johndam 8-10, Irish Magic 8-10, Alobama 8-10, Sweet Honey 8-10, Fanos 8-5, Clem 8-5, Bramhope 8-5, Homo 8-5, Bestowed 8-5.

Winner trained by Scott.

Won by neck. 1-1|2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths.

Tote paid: Rs. 71 for win, Rs. 25-8, Rs. 18-8, and Rs. 26-8 for places.

Betting: 3 Alobama, 7 to 2 Fanos, 4 Vicerine, 5 Hollyhook, 6 Polyzoa, Songar, 7 and 10 others.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON WEAK OVER PENINSULA

SIMLA, July 31.

Yesterday's depression near Jodhpur has moved northwards into the Punjab and has become unimportant. It has caused locally heavy rain in Sindh. The depression that was over Chota Nagpur yesterday lies this morning as a shallow low pressure area over Bihar and United Provinces East.

The monsoon is weak over the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Kumaon and Panjab Hills, and Sind, and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Coorg, Malabar, and Madras southeast. A few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces, Punjab East and North, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Rajputana East, and Madras Coast north.

Chief amounts are: Kyaukpyu, and Lashio one inch, Myitkyina four, Dibrugarh, Dhubri and Silchar one and a half, Cherrapunji six, Mymensingh one and a half, Daltongyanj three, Patna and Benares one, Allahabad five, Roorkee and Mussoorie one, Sialkot three quarters, Simla and Dharmpur one and a half, Quetta quarter, Hyderabad four, Karachi two, Mount Abu four, Deesa one and a half, Ahmedabad quarter, Sutna three, Pendra, Trichinopoloy and Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast: An increase in Assam and a decrease in Sind, Gujarat and the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 30TH JULY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the submontane districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north of the province. Temperature was locally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.35" of rain, Cawnpore 1.10" and Allahabad 0.71". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the east of the province. Temperature was generally below normal in the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad reports 0.23" of rain, Karachi 0.47", Jodhpur 0.14", Ajmer 0.20" and Mount Abu 8.41". Skies are moderately clouded over upper Sind and heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is generally in excess in Rajputana and lower Sind. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal throughout the division; the minimum was higher than usual in upper Sind and lower generally elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No information has been received from Kathiawar. Heavy rainfall is again reported to have occurred in north Gujarat. Ahmedabad has had 0.88" of rain, Deesa 3.17" and Neemuch 0.19". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was locally below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was higher than usual at Akola and almost normal at other stations.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.24" of rain, Marmagao 0.38" and Karwar 0.13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a rainfall of 0.02" only, a maximum temperature of 84 deg. 1 (normal) and a minimum temperature of 79 deg. 0 (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.24" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The depression, which was over central Rajputana yesterday morning, lies to-day as a shallow area of low pressure over west Rajputana. It has again caused locally heavy rain in its south quadrant. The monsoon has been weak in the central parts of the country and the interior of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, Sind, Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.27" at Mangalore, 0.34" at Calicut, 0.43" at Cochin, 0.20" at Trivandrum and 0.20" at Trichinopoly.

Forecast.—Further decrease of rainfall is probable in Gujarat.

London.—P. A. Clutterbuck of the Colonial Office has been appointed Secretary to the Commission to Ceylon.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

Reforms. Please insist on your Demand for a Round Table Conference. failing which please ask the Working Committee to draw up a plan of Direct Action. That way alone lies India's true salvation. Bande mataram! Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Bombay, July 31.

OPEN LETTER TO LEADERS

"DON'T COMMIT COUNTRY TO STATUTORY COMMISSION"

Sirs,—People married to-day, why you and your organs are silent when the constitution of the Royal Commission is becoming the topic of the day. It is time that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has assured us that neither he nor Pandit Motilal Nehru is going to have any connection with the said Commission. But that is not enough. That does not by itself signify the attitude of the Indian National Congress; nor does it voice the definite demand of the people of India; nor does it reaffirm the Assembly's resolution of 1924 for a Round Table Conference. And when one finds an old Congressman like Babu Jitendra Lal Bannerjee giving his ideas as to the personnel of the Royal Commission; and when one also notices your studied silence, one wonders whether the Congress is heading towards Swaraj or Mirage?

ROYAL COMMISSION—A MAZE AND A FARCE!

Has it not been your experience of the last forty years, that these Royal Commissions and Committees have been a regular Maze and a Farce? What has been the outcome of (1) The Public Services Commission? (2) The Industrial Commission? (3) The Fiscal Commission? (4) The Currency Commission? (5) The Mercantile Marine Committee? (6) The Skeen Committee? (7) The Muddiman Committee? (8) The Inchcape Committee? (9) The Railway Committee? (10) And other Committees?

Have they not wasted India's time and money? Have they not diverted the attention and energy of Leaders and of people from their regular work of self-help and self-emancipation? Have they not raised false hopes amongst us and then depressed us in the end?

WHO WILL APPOINT ROYAL COMMISSION?

Sirs, you know so well, and yet some of you seem to forget, as to who will appoint the Royal Commission!

1. Who will appoint it? The Parliament. 2. Who runs the Parliament today? The Conservative Party. 3. What are the traits and antecedents of that Party? Lord Randolph Churchill has said distinctly, that they are good for taxing people and waging wars: But they are incapable of framing a Constitution or governing with vision and wisdom! 4. Who are the electors and supporters of the Conservative Party? Capitalists—Militarists and their henchmen!

May I know, what wisdom or justice you can expect from these self-centered men in the appointment of the personnel, in the terms of Reference or in the final decision on their Report? Mighty little, Sirs, mighty little!

WHAT IS LEFT TO INVESTIGATE?

I ask those who are talking so loud of the Royal Commission to say precisely, what is left to-day for investigation by Government? Does not the Government know our demands, our rights, our dues? Why, have not all the Parties made a demand since 1917 for (a) Provincial Autonomy (b) Responsibility in Central Government, (c) Fiscal Autonomy, (d) Gold Currency, (e) Indianisation of the Army and all Services? Have these demands been met? No! We had the shadows, but not the substance!

Further, does not the Government know from the very evidence of Ministers and Executive Councillors, that (a) Dyarchy has been a failure and must go, (b) so also the India Office, and (c) the Meston settlement? Has not the Government reports of the Meston Committee, the Skeen Committee, the Lee Committee, and the Muddiman Committee before them? And does not the Government know which is obnaxious, unacceptable and unjurious to Indians? Have not you told them enough in the Councils and in the Assembly? So, I ask you again, what is left for the Royal Commission to investigate? Except loopholes for escape, evasion, fooling and division?

WILL TORIES GIVE US FREEDOM? NO!

I ask those Indians who are booming the Royal Commission, and I ask those who are maintaining reticence, whether you expect any message of Freedom from this Tory Government? A Government that has denied Freedom to Ireland for years? (2) A Government that is evading its pledges to Egypt and is overawing Alexandria with Cruisers? (3) A Government that has been holding Iraq by occasional use of aerial gunnery! (4) A Government that sent troops to China for the preservation of her trade monopoly! (5) A Government that is trying to break the solidarity of its own working classes! (6) A Government that is perpetuating the supremacy of the Upper House and is weakening the strength and power of the House of Commons!

Sirs, do you expect that Government to give you any measure of Freedom today? No, sirs, no Please tell the people so—freely, fully and early.

NON-CO-OPERATION AND DIRECT ACTION.

Sirs, please give up your silence and proclaim openly, that India does not need a Royal Commission to-day. She has been asking for a Round Table Conference in 1921, 1924, 1926, and even to-day, to confer with Government and decide the scheme of Swaraj. Sirs, please put the country's demand clearly to-day,—Round Table Conference—or failing that revert to Non-co-operation and Direct Action. Friends, I appeal to you to take up this matter at your coming meeting at Calcutta. Please do not commit this country to a shadowy Commission, to its dubious constitution, to its protracted investigation, to its pre-arranged decision and to its sham

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Small Improvement followed by long liquidation. Futures 15 to 17 points lower.

LOCAL:—Weather clearing in Broach—Heavy liquidation. Steady on scattered buying—Japanese sold—Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following telegraphic information dated 29th inst:—

N.Y.: October highest 18.95 (10-19 a.m.) lowest 18.70 (2-29 p.m.)

Liverpool: 9-10 a.m. Light rains Lousiana and Amarills district.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 29th inst. as under:—

"Bulls reducing their line."

Liverpool, 29th inst:—

"New York cables.—Further wet weather predicted."

AMERICANS:

New York, Friday.

An easier feeling was evident yesterday on the New York Cotton Exchange. Liverpool cablegrams were indifferent and favourable view was taken of weather conditions, reports from some sections stating that higher temperatures and lessened rainfall was checking boll weevil. At the opening prices were 3 points higher and there was little further expansion on short covering. Bulls were disappointed at the failure of further demand. Afternoon weather reports were favourable and the market was under the influence of steady long liquidation which resulted in a drop of 25 points from the highest point of 18.95 for October option reached in the early part of the day. At the decline there was little local realising and prices improved slightly and closed at a decline of 15 to 17 points. Middling Spot Cotton closed 20 points lower to 18.70c.

The New Orleans futures market closed 12 to 14 points lower and spots declined 13 points to 18.33c.

The Liverpool futures market ruled dull with a small business. Operators were not inclined to enter into fresh risks before the holidays. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and after opening 6 to 8 points higher closed slightly better 7 to 8 points higher. Middling Spot Cotton ruled quiet at a decline of 2 points and closed at 10.05d. per lb. with spot sales again small of 5,000 bales.

Mills in Japan are restricting the production which may act as a little depressing effect on some unloading can be naturally looked for. At present bulls are squarring up the interest prior to issuance of first Bureau report. Weather seems to be favourable on the whole.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES.

The following private crop and condition estimates are issued showing the condition of the growing American cotton crop:—

Mr. Norman Mayer condition 70.07 p.c.

Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co. condition 73.1 p.c., crop estimate 14.418,000 bales.

Messrs. Japan Cotton Trading Co. condition 73 p.c., crop estimate 14,578,000 bales.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 30.

Following a decline of 15 points in New York futures, the local market opened weak on reports of better weather in Broach at Rs. 381/8. Prices improved Re. 1/- on little buying but again declined to Rs. 379/8 on heavy liquidation. At the decline there was little buying and prices closed steady as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	362	362	359/8	361/8
Apl/May	381/8	382/8	379/8	381/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	361/8	361/8	358	360
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	330/8	330/8	328	328

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 30.

Liverpool market is closed to-day The local market opened steady on scattered buying but declined on Japanese selling. The close was quiet as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	361	361/8	359	359
Apl/May	381/8	382/8	380/12	381
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	360	360	358	358
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	327	327	326/8	326/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 30

			Ready	Mill Terms
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	335/40	
"	Fine	330/35	Nov.+27/ Dec.+17/	
Nagpur		365/70	Nov.+34/Dec+ 22/3	
Yeotmal		"	370/85	
Arvi		360/65	Nov+25/6De+14/5	
Khamgaon-Akola		358/60	Nov+18/De+8/9	
Khandesh		350/55	Nov.+10/1Dec...	
Muthia	Fine		348/50	5/6

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 30.

100	Ozoburin & Co.	Indore	350
500	Japan T & Co.	Do.	345/347
100	Do.	Manavadar	353
100	Do.	Ha'da	360
100	Do.	Barsi	340
500	Do.	Broach	370
100	Do.	Viramgaon	355
100	Do.	Mandusar	347
100	Ralli Bros.	Arvi	370
100	Do.	Wardha	370
100	K. Vishram	Nizamabad	369
100	Do.	Gujrat	350
100	Do.	Amraoti	350
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Comptah	370
100	Hirjee Poonja	Karanjee	363

(Saturday Room Rate closed.).

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 30.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about 2d. per cwt. in Jan/Feb/March shipment prices. Prices for Octo/Nov/Dec. and Jan/Feb/March shipments also record a rise of about 2d. per cwt in yesterday's closing quotations.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/11 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/11 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "Pasha" Sh. 14/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June Sh. 14/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July Sh. 14/3 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 14/6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 14/9 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/atch Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.—

Shipment July Sh. 15/ per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Aug/Sept Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/8 pe cwt. F B H.

B. R. B Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/14 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 30

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,14,235	2,91,218
Central India		3,08,656	3,78,871
Barsi and Nagar	258	2,03,158	2,23,044
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,913	74,101
Berar	1	5,71,868	4,77,354
Central Provinces	184	2,29,523	2,46,504
Total Oomras	443	16,96,353	16,91,692
Dholera	6	2,10,491	2,82,109
N.W. Provinces ..		58271	1,29648
Rajputana ..		61,141	1,12,244
Sind-Punjab ..		1,17,346	2,93,927
Broach		2,39,173	3,12,479
Coompta & Dharwar	636	1,35332	1,49862
Westerns-Northerns	218	71,165	104,232
Cocoanada ..		407	2 984
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		39,232	62,681
Persian		4,780	4,659
American.. ..		364,818	17257
Egyptian and African	76	86,551	78,683
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		678	3,347
Total	1,379	30,85,438	32,45 200

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 28th July

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	670	3,87,693	5,30,933
Japan & China	2,000	14,68,562	17,48,531
Coast Ports ..		24,089	23,187
Up-country by Rail		1,63,442	1,00082
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		26,417	40,605
Total	2,670	20,70,208	24,43,338

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 30.

Castorseed September delivery, opening Rs. 49/1, highest Rs. 49/2, lowest Rs. 48/8, closing Rs. 48/9. clearing Rs. 48/8.

Castorseed May delivery, opening Rs. 45/8, highest Rs. 45/9, closing Rs. 45/5, clearing Rs. 45/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery, opening Rs. 4/6/3, closing Rs. 4/6/3, clearing Rs. 4/6.

Groundnut Seeds July delivery, opening Rs. 57/8, closing Rs. 57/8, clearing Rs. 57/8.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 54/7, highest Rs. 54/8, closing Rs. 45/7, clearing Rs. 54/6.

COFFEE.

New York, July 29.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-7|16.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, (Punjab), July 27.

Wheat Bhadon	4 3 3
Wheat Asuj	4 11 6
Gram Asuj	4 0 0
Barley	3 5 9
Rapeseed Bhadon	7 10 0
Cottonseed Bhadon	4 2 0

LOCAL RATE.

Wheat	4 6 0 to 4 12 0
Gram	3 11 0 to 3 14 0
Barley	3 1 6
Rapseed	7 8 0 to 7 12 0
Cottonseed	3 15 0
Rapeseed Oil	19 8 0

Market Arrival. —

Wheat	400 mds.
Gram	200 mds.
Barley	100 mds.

Remarks:—Weather cloudy. Market steady.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, July 29.

	This Week Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U.S. Ports ..	37,000
Exports to Great Britain ..	3,000
Exports to France and Continent	40,000
Exports to Japan ..	24,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports ..	983,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns ..	372,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, July 29.

	This Week Bales.
Total Cotton Actual Export ..	10,000
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers ..	62,000
Total Cotton Imports ..	25,000
Total Cotton Stocks ..	1,315,000
Actual Week's Sales ..	44,450

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 30.

Silver Market Quiet.

Spot	26-1|16
Forward	26-1|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 30.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 30.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1|8 per cent
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3|8 per cent
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-9|16 per cent
Fine Trade, Bills 3 months 4-3|4 per cent
Fine Trade, Bills 6 months 5-1|4 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 30.

T.T. Berlin on London	Unquoted
T.T. Amsterdam on London	Unquoted
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	28.50
T.T. Milan on London	Unquoted
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

The London Wheats and Seeds Market is closed to-day and will remain closed on Monday, August 1st.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York July 30.

October	18.21
January	18.53
Middling Spot	17.91

NEW YORK.

New York, July 30.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's exports to the Continet	18,000

LIVERPOOL MARKET CLOSED.

Liverpool, July 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed to-day and also will remain closed on Monday, August 1st.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 29.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register ..	£113-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-7|8
National Bank ..	£ 50
Eastern Bank ..	£ 6-1|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. ..	£ 86-7|8
Conversion Loan ..	£ 76-1|4
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c. ..	£102
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c. ..	£ 57-1|4
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan ..	£ 61
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..	£ 70-7|8
Consols ..	£ 54-3 4
War Loan 5 per cent. ..	£101-3 8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. ..	£ 93-5|8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 29.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
July Aug. shipment sellers 52|6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
July Aug. shipment sellers 53|6.
Wheat Australian:—
July Aug. shipment sellers 54.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
Afloat to Hull buyers 53|6.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 29.

Demand Bills 485.27.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 30.

October	18.29
December	18.53
January	18.63
March	18.81
May	19.00
Middling Spot	18.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 29.

October	18.63—.12
January	18.94—.14
Middling Spot ..	18.33—.13

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time):

October	18.93
January	19.26
March	19.48

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	18.86
January	19.20
March	19.41

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

October	18.82
January	19.12
March	19.31

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts to all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Cotinent	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 29.

August	9.80 plus .06
September	9.90 plus .07
October	9.96 plus .07
November	9.99 plus .07
December	10.06 plus .08
January	10.12 plus .08
February	10.13 plus .08
March	10.19 plus .08
April	10.20 plus .08
May	10.25 plus .08
June	10.25 plus .08
July	10.26 plus .08
Middling Spot	10.05 —.02
August	10.27

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,

c|o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

SALES.

Liverpool, July 29.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 29.

Seinde Good	8.10
" Fully Good	8.30
" Fine	8.50
Bengal Good	8.10
" Fully Good	8.30
" Fine	8.50
Oomra Good	8.50
" Fully Good	8.75
" Fine	9.00
Broach Good	8.55
" Fully Good	8.85
" Fine	9.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 29.

January	18.84 plus .18
August	18.98 plus .18
September	19.01 plus .17
October	19.03 plus .17
November	19.03 plus .17
December	18.85 plus .18
January	18.85 plus .18
February	18.84 plus .18
March	18.81 plus .18
April	18.81 plus .18
May	18.80 plus .18
June	18.80 plus .18
July	18.80 plus .18
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.60
August	18.80

LONDON METALS.

London, July 29.

Copper English best Selected	£ 60-5 8
Copper Brazers ..	£ 69-1 2
Yellow Metal ..	£ 63
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 24-5|8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£ 14
Tin English Ingots ..	£290-3|4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 29.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
July Aug. shipment sellers £8|17|6.
Castorseed Bombay:—
July Aug. shipment sellers £17|2|6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
July Aug. shipment quoted £18|12|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
Aug|Sept July|Sept per cwt. 14|9.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|9.
Jan Mar. per cwt. 15.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|10-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|11-1|2.
Para Rubber Sept|Oct. value 1|3-3|4.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LARGE TRANSFER BUSINESS.

MILL SHARES:—

Bombay, July 30.

Cotton Mill Shares opened quiet but improved and fluctuated within a narrow range. Being the last day a large transfer business was done at narrow difference. The tone of the market was steady despite easier feeling in the Cotton Market.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Iron Shares ruled quiet. Difference between both settlements widened. Tata Hydros were very steady.

SECURITIES:—

Securities market was weak after recent improvements. The weakness was natural and prices closed easy—

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150 Pd.) 10 p.c. 78
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 86/0 x/.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/8.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.
Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1442-8.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353-12.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1, 27-10
Central India Mining (10) 25-10
Indian Cement (250) 177-8
Katni Cement (100) (0) 183-12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 615.
Punjab Cement O (10) 7/12.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpurs (10) 7, 51-12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 104.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p...e 92-12
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 717-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 835
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1|2 146-14
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69-4.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec O. (1,000) 30, 1087-8
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,002.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 562-8-0
Tata Power. P (1,000) 860.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1,025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 205
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538/12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 407-8.
Apollo (30) nil. 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 343/12.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 937-8
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15, 547-8
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 483/12.
Centuries (100) 20, 425
Crescent (100) 2, 215.
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 142-8
Dawu (250) 80, 720.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Re. 0/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135
Elphistone (100) nil, 16-8
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 938-12
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30/8.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 132/8.
Indore Malwa (100) 385-12
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 238-12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil. 1,275.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6430
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 113-12
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 477-1|2.
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 130.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 92-1|2.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200.
New Great Mills 317/8.
New City Mills (100) 122-8
Pabney Mills 250 261-4
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 593|12
Phonix (100) 10, 397-8
Simplex (100) 180
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1 2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,700.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 27-10
Swadeshi Mills (100) 27-10
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 85.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2830
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 575.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (100 nil 273-12.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 30.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 89|9
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108 7/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/15.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates 2nd August sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/12 1945/55 Rs. 108|7|6 4 per cent Loan due 1934|37 Rs 94/8.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 30.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 25|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 13|16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 136 1|2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs 124.04.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.21
London—Bruessels Frcs. 34.99
London—Rome Liras 89.25.
London—Berlin Marks 20.41.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet and Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 30.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4.9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-1/2 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 40 nom.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 10 670
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) Rs. 4, 243/12.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) nil, 205
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 86.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 6-1.0.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-12
Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 30 25-4
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 1, 25/4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 682-8
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 15-10
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100)
Tata Iron (O) (75) 49-4
Tata Iron Defr. (30) 147-8
Telephone Co. (50) 34.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Tilak Anniversary Celebrations.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League: G. I. P. vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Y. W. C. A. Concert, Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3.
Garden Party to Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Damodar Bhuvan, Warden Road, 5-30 p.m.
THURSDAY, Aug. 4.
At Home Party to Hon. Mr. Justice K. M. Jhaveri by the legal profession, Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank, 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

FYYAZ KHAN'S CONCERT.

Khan Saheb Fyaz Ali Khan will give a demonstration of singing at 'Aiwani Rafat' on the 4th instant (Thursday) from 6-30 sharp to 8-30 p.m. All desirous of hearing him are welcome. Nominal entrance. Fyyaz Khan comes of a famous house of Khyal singers and is one of the greatest living experents of Asthai.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

The fellowship will meet on Saturday (6th instant) at 6-30 p.m., at Wilson College in the Ladies' Common Room, First Floor, when Miss A. B. Van Doren of Poona will speak on Inter-communal Relationships. At 6 p.m. there will be a meeting for meditation, and at 6-15 p.m. a social gathering.

TILAK UTSAV MANDAL.

Under the auspices of Lokmanya Tilak Utsav Mandal, Chinchpokli, a public meeting will be held in memory of Lokmanya Tilak to-day (Monday), the 1st August, 1927, at Bawaia Building Hall, Kalachowki Road, near Chinchpokli Station at 9 p.m. Advocate A. N. Surve has kindly consented to preside. Messrs. D. S. Joglekar, B.A., LL.B., S. L. Varadkar and Dr. Suratkar will speak on "Hinduism and Nationalism." All are requested to attend.

ST. CAJETAN'S DAY.

The Assagao Union will celebrate St. Cajetan's Day out of the proceeds of the Dr. Augusto Souza St. Gajetan's Day Fund on Sunday (7th instant) at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, with a Solemn High Mass, etc., commencing at 9-30 a.m. Rev. Dr. V. Gracias, D.D., will preach on the occasion.

In connection with the relic of the Saint, a "General Communion" Service will be held at 9 a.m. at which a Plenary indulgence granted by His Holiness the Pope may be gained.

After the religious service Assagonenses will adjourn to the Institute Luso Indiano Hall.

ANNIVERSARY OF SHRIMAN NRISINHACHARYAJI.

The annual anniversary Ceremony Mahotsava of Shriman Nrisinhacharyaji the Sadguroo of Shree Shreyas Sadhak Adhikari Varga will be observed tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Madhav Baug, when Mr. Narmadashankar Deoshanker Mehta, Dy. Commissioner of Bombay Municipality will preside, and Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Mr. Jamnadas H. Sanghavi, Mr. Maganlal Sinorwala, and Mr. Ambalal Jani will speak on the life of Shriman Nrisinhacharyaji and other persons will speak on the 'Sadguroo Mahatma.'

HOMAGE TO LOKMANYA

To-day, seven years ago, Lokmanya left this plane; and drowned India in grief and pain.

He was a Maker of Maharashtra. He was a Moulder of India's Fortune. He was a Master-Builder of Indian Swaraj.

Alas, he left his "job", when we needed him the most, and none in Maharashtra could take his place, nor carry on his work with that provision, or precision, of perseverance, which were essentially Lokmanya's great traits!

Long before Gandhiji, Lokmanya observed non-co-operation with this Government. He never aspired for or accepted any office. He had such a definite distrust of the existing Government that he would never have condescended to co-operate with it, till the Government had changed its heart and its policy. Those who wish to know more about this fact, may hear it from the lips of Srijut Odhavji, the veteran politician and old friend of late lamented Lokmanya, residing at Jail Road, Nagpur.

Further, Lokmanya was essentially a man of action—a man who stood for a Forward Policy even against Mehta, Bannerjee, Gokhale etc. He readily suffered for his political principles. He never budged an inch. He was twice incarcerated, and third time persecuted in the Tai Mehraj case. But he stood as a bold and fearless fighter—Never a shirker—never a slacker—never a waverer—Always a Brave and Buoyant Fighter. Let India follow Lokmanya's life of service and sacrifice, and Swaraj will be soon in sight.—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

AMATEUR DRAMATICS

A FULL DRESS REHEARSAL

The latest venture of the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company entitled "A pair of silk stockings" promises to be as good as their previous successes. A full dress rehearsal held at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday morning was attended by a privileged few who enjoyed the show immensely despite the long intervals between the acts of which there are three It is a light comedy woven round a domestic drama and the extreme simplicity of the plot leaves its success essentially in the hands of the performers who are offered great scope for displaying their abilities. And about this point there should be no apprehension for the parts are particularly well allocated. The first act was rather lifeless but the acting improved in the bed-room act while the last one was distinctly good. Given the necessary environment and encouragement the performance should leave nothing to be desired. Jack was somewhat self-conscious and lacked the appropriate spirit, while Pauline, the maid, did not speak very distnctly. Of the others nothing could be said. They seemed as comfortable as ever with a pleasing confidence in their task. The opening night will be Saturday the 6th instant, while additional performances will be given on Monday 8th, Tuesday 9th and Wednesday 10th at 9-30 p.m.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF JUMMA MUSIDJ STABS

Another victim of the Jumma Musjid outrage succumbed to his injuries on Sunday morning at ten o' clock in the G. T. Hospital.

Ibrahim Kasam (45) on whose body the inquest was held by the Coroner on Sunday evening was the brother of Ahmed Kasam who was stabbed first on Thursday night, soon after his return from his prayers on the steps of Jumma Musjid, by Mohmed Hasan who was employed by Ahmed but was dismissed recently.

Ibrahim along with his nephew Siddique went to the rescue of Ahmed, but they too were stabbed. Ahmed died on the spot while Ibrahim died subsequently. The Cononer's Jury returned a verdict of murder against Mohmed Hussain the suspect who was arrested near the scene of outrage.

LATE LOKMANYA TILAK

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, The Girgaum District Congress Committee, The Swarajya Sabha, The Central Khilafat Committee, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and Rashtriya Sthri Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate the Anniversary of the late Lokamanya Tilak. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Messrs. B. G. Horniman, B. F. Bharucha, Maulana Shaukat Ali, J. K. Mehta, K. P. Khadilkar and others will speak. After the meeting there will be a procession to Chowpatty Sands (Weather permitting).

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Hind Mahila Samaj and Saraswat Mahila Samaj, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaon, on to-day Monday at 3 p.m. to celebrate the anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak. Among the speakers will be Mrs.

EXTENSION OF BUS SERVICE.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company launched one more service on Sunday which too was well patronized. This is called "F" service and starts from Rey Road to Hornby Vellard by an extremely circuitous route, viz., Mount Road, Nesbit Road, Sheppard Road, Belliasis Road, Moteland Road, Tardeo and Hornby Vellard. This route is very convenient for those who have to go to Mazagaon Police Courts and Reay Road. The buses were well filled up by passengers on the day of inauguration as it is more convenient and cheaper to go by buses than victorias in these rainy days.

FATAL STAB WOUNDS

JURY RETURNS VERDICT OF MURDER

The City Coroner concluded inquest on Saturday conflicting the death of Ahmed Kasam, who had died of stab-wounds inflicted by Mohmed Hasan on Thursday night near Jumma Musjid under circumstances already reported in these calumns.

Siddique Abdul Rehman, nephew of the deceased, who was also stabbed, giving evidence in the G. T. Hospital said he saw the suspect standing near the steps of Jumma Musjid on Thursday at 9.30 p.m. A cry of murder was raised and he saw the suspect running away with a knife in his hand. He tried to catch the suspect who threw him down and stabbed him on the left knee and abdomen. With assistance of some passers-by the suspect was arrested. He could not say when Ahmed Kasam was stabbed.

The Jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect.

FOR IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL'S COMMENTS.

BOMBAY, July 31.

"The Indian Textile Journal," refering to mill-owners and Government, writes:

"It will be evident from what has transpired so far that the best method which could be suggested as a way out of the impasse would be Imperial Preference. But the Government of India, whatever be their views on this vital question, will not at the present moment propose this to the Assembly, nor can the mill-owners themselves risk the hostility of the country by demanding it. It is clear, however, that the Government have agreed with the mill-owners' contention that their position has to be relieved by State aid; and the latter, whilst not disclosing in detail what it is they have actually asked from Government, have launched a campaign all over the country calling upon the Press in particular to educate the public as to the impending crisis in the mill industry. They insist that interests at stake are not confined to the fortunes of a few capitalists in Bombay but are of a wide national character. The textile is the largest industry in India, being spread over the whole country. It is the only national industry organised by Indian enterprise, worked by Indian capital and labour and with wide-spread interests for the peace and prosperity of millions of India's inhabitants."—Free Press.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

MR. C. N. M. MUDALIER ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, July 30.

At a largely attended meeting of the Congress Reception Committee held this evening, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar was elected Chairman of the Committee and the Zamindar of Chunnampet, Messrs. A. Rangasami Iyengar, Jamal Mohomed Syed, Murthaza Sahib, Yakub Husan, S. Satyamurthi and others were elected vice chairmen. The secretaries and the treasurer were also elected and a strong executive committee was formed.

The secretaries include Messrs. George Joseph, K. Bashyam, Abdul Hameed Khan, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliar, Burra Satyanarayana and Shaffee Mahomed among others.

JUSTICITE CONGRESSMEN'S PRESENCE.

STRONG EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ELECTED

A feature of the attendance at the meeting of the Congress Receipts Committee which elected Chairman, was the presence in large numbers of "justicite" Congressmen prominent among them being Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Mr. C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar of Coimbatore. A strong Executive Committee was also elected. Mr. S. Muthia Mudaliar M.L.C., drew attention to the fact that among those elected to the executive committee there were a number of people who had not paid their subscription and wanted an adjournment of the election for two weeks but his proposition was ruled out of order. It was eventually agreed that the executive committee members should function subject to verification from the final subscription lists.—A.P

NEW FORD CARS

ECONOMY IN PETROL CONSUMPTION

LONDON, July 14 (By Mail).

Light-Car market, it is now understood, will be invaded by Mr. Henry Ford, who has sketched a scheme whereby he will replace his "Lizzy" by a new Ford Standard equipment.

The new machine will be fitted with a self-starter, five wire wheels, speedometer, wind screen wiper, and four-wheel brakes along with many other things.

The brakes have been designed specially by Mr. Henry Ford himself and will embody entirely new principles of construction.

The engine will be four-cylindered, and will be rated at 35-H.P. It will be capable of producing a speed of 60 miles an hour. It is claimed that considerable economy in petrol consumption will be effected, while acceleration of the new car will be rapid.

The standard gear-change device will be of the three-speed variety. This replaces the former two-speed transmission, which has been used on the 15,000,000 models produced at the Ford works.—Free Press.

CASE AGAINST KHILAFAT SECRETARY

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE

LAHORE, July 30.

Hearing in the proceedings under Section 108, Cr. P.C., against Abdur Rahaman Ghazi, Secretary, Panjab Khilafat Committee, was resumed to-day by Mr. Lincolin, Additional District Magistrate, in the Central Jail, Lahore. Further prosecution evidence was recorded regarding the speeches delivered by the accused at Amritsar and Lahore.

Mr. Mubarik Ali, Police Reporter, identified his report of the former Speech, and stated that it was substantially correct.

The accused asked the witness whether he could give within two hours a report of a ten minutes' speech, which he would like to deliver in the Court with the permission of the Court. The Court disallowed the request.

The witness deposed that the speech produced great excitement among the audience. There would have been disorder in the city, had the authorities not taken timely measures. Half the audience consisted of illiterate persons.

The next witness, C.I.D. Inspector, Abdul Majid Quarashi, deposed to having reported a speech delivered in Badshahi Mosque, Lahore. After the cross-examination of the witness by the accused, the latter was examined by the Court.

The accused said that he made three speeches, but they had not been correctly reported. He did not condemn the Hindus, or incite disaffection against the Government, or condemn the High Court judgment in the "Rangila Rasul" case.

The Court fixed the first of August for the submission of the written statement of the accused.

ANOTHER CASE.

The case against Maulvi Attullah Shah Bokhari under Section 108 Cr. P. C. was next taken up and more prosecution witnesses examined. Sub-Inspector Abdul Majid identified his report of the accused's speech on the 5th July in Badshahi Mosque, and deposed that it contained an attack on Mr. Oglivie, District Magistrate. The City Kotwali, Syed Nur Hussein, deposed to having given first information to the Superintendent of Police that the accused, in his speech, exhorted Musalmans to keep knives and lathis with them, and that any Hindu who insulted the Prophet was to be killed on the spot. Examined by the Court, the accused complained that he had been incorrectly reported, and said that none of his speeches constituted any offence. The case was adjourned to August first.—A. P.

COOLIDGE OPTIMISTIC.

WILL BRITISH PROPOSALS BE MODIFIED

LONDON, July 30.

Rapid City (South Dakota).—For the first time since the opening of the Geneva Conference, White House has begun to question whether the agreement is likely to be reached. President Coolidge is still hopeful that further discussions will result in the modification of the British proposals, but he is plainly determined not to accept them as they stand, since he is of opinion that the United States will thereby be required to build a larger navy than she requires or in the alternative accept the second place as a naval power.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLAND BEAT FRANCE IN ATHLETICS

LONDON, July 30.

At Stamford Bridge in athletics, England beat France by nine events to four and scored 66 points against 45.—Reuter.

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN BENARES

BENARES, July 30.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here this morning from Calcutta by the Punjab Mail, and is staying at his residence in the premises of the Hindu University.

The adjourned meeting of the All-India Mahasabha's Working Committee has been convened to-morrow at Panditji's residence.—Free Press.

NO CONTRIBUTION TO EXHIBITION

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

Borsad Municipality and Kaira District Local Boards have decided not to give any contribution to the fund for the Presidency Agricultural Exhibition to be held in Ahmedabad on the ground that such exhibitions do not good to farmers, as in their view, it has appeared from the exhibition held at Poona.—A. P

CONGRESS REPORT PUBLISHED

MADRAS, July 31.

The Official Report of the Gauhati Congress has now been published by the general secretary of the All-India Congress Committee. It is a volume of 136 pages and is prefaced by a descriptive note. It gives in full the speeches delivered in English and summaries of the Hindi speeches in English. The text of the resolutions as finally adopted by the Congress forms part of the appendix.—A. P.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS

THREE ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES PROPOSED

CALCUTTA, July 30.

As directed by the Calcutta High Court, a meeting of the creditors of the Bengal National Bank, which suspended payment in April last, was held at the Town Hall this morning under the presidency of Mr. Westmacott, Bar-at-Law. Nearly 600 creditors were present.

After the President had explained the three schemes, namely voluntary liquidation, compulsary liquidation or the scheme of reconstruction, Mr. N. C. Sen, Bar-at-Law, spoke for the scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank. He urged the creditors to accept the same.

Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy opposed the scheme of reconstruction and advocated compulsary liquidation He said before they thought of reconstructing the Bank it was duty to bring those who had bungled the affairs of the Bank to book. He urged for the scheme of compulsary liquidation.

Votes were taken and the meeting was dissolved, the President announcing that the result of the voting would be announced in the Court on Tuesday next.—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG IST)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday the astrological signs in the reign of Leo Maharaj indicate that you are an enterprising person who knows how to make money by hook or crook, or by knife or pistol, so long as any of these leads to the same result. You will pose yourself as a kind-hearted person and humanitarian, and will try to do a bit of work of "alleviating" (in effect, aggravating) the miseries of God's dumb creation on earth. You will get a few leaflets published with a photo of a "Gao Mata" (Mother Cow) at the top, announcing the horrible news of the ravages of famine in some remote corners, how it is decimating and "centimating" (that is destroying oy 100 per cent.) the bovine population and also describing the plight of agriculturists there, quoting in the leaflets even the names of Patels of the villages in corroboration of your story. You will make house-to-house, flat-to-flat, and room-to-room visits and of course, there are kind-hearted persons in India who will drop copious tears at knowing the dreadful news stated in your communique (you are ahead of Government communiques at least by a decade) and give you a few annas or even rupees. There will be several busybodies who will thrust their snouts into your campaign, like skilled lawyers and by "apt" allegations "artful aid", doubt the veracity of your statements and threaten you to hand over to the "Kala-coat and peela-pagdiwala." Hard-heartedness, as our B. F. would say, could no farther go! What does it matter whether the amounts so collected by you go wholly to feeding and clothing your own "stock" at home (or only one or two per cent, at the most, goes, if at all, to the lot of the dying quadrupeds). Anyhow the good object, viz., of feeding some hungry souls is served. But the world is always critical, and misunderstands the motives underlying the actions of persons like you. Take the case of our worthy Sir Basil. Like good-hearted Englishmen who have the best milk of human kindness in them especially for Indians, he wishes to give Indians 18 penny for every rupee, that is, two pence more than they used to get or what they really deserve, but still they misjudge his motive and wiseacres like Sir P. T. or Sir V. S., or plain Mr. J. M. and such others make his life miserable by opposing tooth and nail. Is this Indian gratitude?

So don't worry, don't care for the opinion of a sceptic world, and go on with your work of feathering your nest by duping people with cock-and-bull stories about Gao Mata's relief.

THE RESERVE BANK BILL

NO MORE MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE

SIMLA, July 30.

In view of the report on the Reserve Bank Bill having been framed in Calcutta, the meetings of the Committee on the Bill arranged to be held in Simla between 10th and 13th August will not be held. The time thus gained will most probably be utilised for holding meetings of the Public Accounts Committee to enable it to finish its labours. This Committee is expected to hold its sittings from the 5th to 13th August, followed by meetings of the Standing Finance Commitee on the 15th and 16th.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Sar Desai of Sawantvadi at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Races on Saturday.

LATEST NEWS!

BASRAH, July 31.

The fact that the Anglo-Persian Company's medical staff has no jurisdiction over the Persian settlement is seriously impeding the combating of cholera which has broken out at Abadan. Resulting interference the natives yesterday smashed a health motor car belonging to the company. Meanwhile deaths among the natives have reached as much as 23 in one day.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 31.

Paris.—The newspapers strongly criticise the manifesto in the press in which Prince Carol declares that, while it is far from his thoughts to foment any kind of agitation in Rumania, he considers, as a Rumanian and a father, he has a right and duty to see that the nation's greatness is not impaired "so that my son may enter upon his inheritance when the time comes." He adds, the "situation gives me the right to intervene personally. I will never refuse to obey the will of any people and will respond to their summons, if they call me."—Reuter.

LONDON, July 31.

"Observer's" Diplomatic correspondent says that if the Naval conference breaks down to-morrow, Britain plans to appeal for a negative agreement binding the parties not to embark on any new programme of naval building during the agreed provisional period, Great Britain to undertake not to construct further 10,000 ton cruisers. America to undertake not to exceed the British number, and Japan to undertake—as she has already done—not to exceed the three-fifths level. Great Britain hopes that during the period of grace thus gained to organise a second attempt to produce a limitation treaty.—Reuter.

FENDER'S FIREWORKS

HOBBS' DELIGHTFUL INNINGS OF 131

LONDON, July 30.

The following were the closing scores in First-class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Surrey versus Notts at the Oval. Surrey 522 for seven (Hobbs 131, Sandham 140, Ducat 58, Barling 59, Fender 66 not out).

Sussex versus Middlesex at Brighton.—Sussex 350 for five (Wensley fifty, Cook 110, Langridge 82, not out).

Yorkshire versus Lancashire at Leeds.—Yorkshire 157 (Sutcliffe 97, Sibbles four for 54). Lancashire 58 for one.

Kent versus Hampshire at Canterbury.—Kent 407 (Ashdown 54, J. Bryan 59, Woolley 88, Chapman 64) Hampshire one for two wickets.

Worcester versus Essex at Worcester.—Essex 148 (Root four for 49, Tarbox four for 45) Worcester eight for no wicket.

Derbyshire versus Warwickshire at Derby. Warwick 208 (Bates 65, Town send four for fifty) Derby nine for one.

Gloucester versus Somerset at Bristol. Somerse 201 (Young 81, Parker nine for 103) Gloucester 17 for one.

Leicester versus Northants at Leicester. Northants 169, Leicester 76 for one.

Glamorgan versus New Zealand at Cardiff. New Zealand 268 for four (Blunt 98, Dempster 132 not out).

Though several famous favourites delighted the holiday crowds by their good performances, nothing in the whole programme equalled the brilliance of Hobbs who before 15,000 spectators at the Oval with Sandham sent up a hundred before the fall of the first wicket for 39th time. Hobbs made 50 out of 72 in 55 minutes, and achieved the very rare feat of scoring a century before lunch after an hour and three-quarters play. Sandham was then 41. Hobbs was beaten by a Yorker at 203 after he had been at the wickets two hours and forty minutes. He played a faultless innings, and hit one sixer and 17 boundaries, Sandham batted in all ten minutes less than four hours, and his chief hits were thirteen fours.

The day culminated with fireworks by Fender who hit up in 38 minutes 66 runs of which two-thirds were obtained from boundary hits. Surrey's score averaged 94 hour.

Larwood is not playing. 10,000 watched the match at Leeds where Lancashire's bowling flattered Sutcliffe who was the saviour of the home team. He did not give a single chance in three hours and hit twelve times to the boundary. Woolley delighted the spectators with his exhilirating cricket for 100 minutes and his score of 88 included eight fours. Chapman played for an hour during which he sent the ball to the boundary ten times. Hammond was a spectator at Bristol with a poisoned finger.—Reuter's Special.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNISM

BRAZIL CHAMBER PASSES LOW

LONDON, July 30.

Rio de Janeiro.—The Chamber of Deputies, by 118 votes to 18, passed the law for the suppression of Communism in Brazil.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

THE PIONEER WITH TRADITIONS OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF 27 YEARS WHICH ARE NOT CONFINED TO A SINGLE EXAMINATION OR SUBJECT.

IN THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE (London) Examination (1927) for **INSURANCE EXPERTS** (A.C.I.I.) the College, in its very first attempt stood first all round in England in competition with centres in London, Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester.

In the Courses for **BANK OFFICERS** (C.A.I.B.) and **COMPANY SECRETARIES** (F.I.S.A.), it is the only Indian Institute whose students have passed.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1927.

WANTED PROMPT SUCCOUR.

An unprecedented disaster too tragic for words has befallen Gujerat and, perhaps, the worst has yet to be told. The position as revealed by spasmodic news from various quarters, of thousands of families rendered homeless and destitute, of thousands of houses swept away and catttle drowned, is terrible enough to contemplate. But this is news from only such of the stricken parts as could contrive to get into communication with the outside world. Who knows what has happened to hundreds of the low-lying villages, which we do fear, are entirely cut off from their nearest towns? For the time being, the loss of human life may have been inconsiderable, but one can never be too sure in the absence of full reports. The grim fact is there, however, that thousands are on the verge of death and may succumb unless prompt succour is brought to them.

The only redeeming features of the situation are that in most parts, the rains have ceased for the time, that private relief is promptly being mobilised and that at last officials are awakening. Institutions like the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, and the Ahmedabad Labour Union and leaders like Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Manilal Kothari and Dr. Chandulal have already begun relief measures and the Servants of India Society and the Ramkrishna Mission workers are hurrying to the affected parts. Local relief committees should be immediately started at every centre of distress without at all waiting for the officials or local bodies to take the initiative. The Servants of India Society, with its long experience of relief organisation on an extended scale, the tried volunteers of the Congress and other similar bodies and even the older students from schools and colleges should all be pressed into service without any delay. It is needless to add that men of means throughout the Presidency should come forward of their own accord to send help in money or in kind to recognised leaders or institutions without waiting for volunteers to approach them. Any delay on the part of any one even remotely concerned with relief work may mean death or disease in some camp. Instances have occurred in the past in flood and famine relief when babies and their mothers succumbed only a few minutes before relief reached them.

We have no desire to be hard on anybody in a moment of distress. But we cannot help feeling even now a little doubtful if all the officials concerned have fully realised the terrible responsibility on their shoulders. Government could give the Council on Friday or Saturday no news beyond what appeared in the papers. Our own special Commissioner writes from Broach bitterly complaining of the passivity of the local officials. We shall not say more about their conduct at present but we trust that now at least they will spare neither men nor money. Government ever grumble that they do not get full co-operation from the public. But in the face of this dire distress, the people have preceded Government in rendering help and are no doubt anxiously awaiting Government's co-operation. Government must for once lay aside all notions of prestige or sordid economy and work hand in hand with citizens both in securing funds and administering relief. Sir Leslie Wilson has done well to assure the Collector of Ahmedabad that he would do all he can to help. We feel confident he will lose no time in tapping all available resources, public and private for relief work. Meanwhile, the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay which we suggested last week, should be convened and a Central Relief Committee be started here without any further delay.

STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.

At the second quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday last, the President of that body very appropriately drew attention in his review of the position of trade and industry at present to three matters of outstanding importance. The Government of India's rejection of the Textile Committee's Report, the launching of the "Jalabala," the new steamer of the premier shipping concern in India, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, and the proposed formation of a "Traders' League" to band together British and anti-Indian Indian interests on matters which are of vital interest to the Indian business community not only in this city but all over in India. The first is a piquant illustration of the lip sympathy the Government of India evince for the protection of Bombay's premier industry. The second shows the same kind of adverse sympathy exhibited in England. Mr. Patel stressed its nature when he pointed out how the Trades Facilities Committee there could give help to foreigners but not to a portion of the British Empire which is a mere Dependency and therefore an easy field for the retention of shipping monopolies for the "Trustees" in charge of it. The Traders' League is a flagrant example of the manner in which the sanctmonious humbug of saving India from "unwise" measures is preached by the representatatives of British vested interests in India. Their new move in London really means that they are closing their ranks to fight against Indian Home Rule. The tragedy of it is that the humbug deceives a section of misguided but monied class of our countrymen who are ready to fall into the snare prepared for them. Mr. Walchand Hirachand was justified, however, in devoting a very large part of his address to the shabby treatment dealt out to the Textile Industry by the Government of India. As he says "they have set up the majority and the minority reports against each other and come to the very convenient and comfortable conclusion that no measures for relief are necessary." The step-motherly attitude exhibited by the Government of India should lead the mill-owners, however, to make more strenuous efforts to carry on their just fight. They have the whole mass of Indian opinion behind them in that fight.

STATESMAN-LIKE MOVE.

Considerable satisfaction will be felt not only in Mysore but in British India also at the generous and statesmanlike move on the part of Government of India in reducing ten and a half lakhs of the annual subsidy from the Mysore State. The Viceroy in announcing the remission at the Maharaja's banquet in his honour, remarked that the concession would bring back the amount of the subsidy to the sum originally fixed by the Treaty of 1799. Progressive Mysore will have good reason to remember with gratefulness and joy the very first visit Lord Irwin pays to the State. The solicitude of the Maharaja and his Government for the welfare of the people, has now larger opportunities of bearing rapid fruit as every year a large sum will be readily available for nation-building purposes. As our special correspondent from Mysore points out, the remission means real financial help for effecting the introduction of the new judicial reforms and accelerating the pace of agricultural development in the State.

Men and Matters.

Indian reforms were discussed, says a Reuter's cable, at the lunch which Lt. Commander Kenworthy gave to a distinguished company which included Indian notables.

* * * * *

The gathering had the benefit of hearing a lecture on Reforms by one of these notables, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. He must have taken an exhaustive survey of them. The message says that he reviewed them since their initiation. His conclusion was that conditions in India had greatly improved since 1921 when the Reforms were ushered in.

* * * * *

But the question is whose condition? Bombay at least suffering from the after effects of Lloyd's Folly and other evils has no reason to thank the Reforms.

* * * * * *

There are tributes and tributes. Lord Oxford to whom a few devoted and rich friends have decided to present a considerable sum of money in recognition of his public services to the Liberal Party is reported to have expressed his willingness to accept any "spontaneous tribute." Other people would like tributes of this type even if they are not spontaneous.

* * * * * *

But did Mr. Mody like the spontaneous tribute Dr. Viegas paid him, when he said that Mr. Mody was the pillar and the prop of a certain party in the Corporation? Mr. Mody looks neither like a pillar nor can he serve as prop to a particular party. His admirers assert that he is the lubricant which softens the angularities of civic life and not a dour party man.

* * * * *

News from "The Evening News of India's" special correspondent at Poona in Saturday's issue of that journal—"An interesting question on the list in the Bombay Council to-day was by Rao Saheb Harilal Desai, who was told by the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir that……"

* * * * * *

There is after all something in this Dyarchy if a Minister can interpellate a Member of Council publicly. But is not "Rao Saheb" too small an honour for Mr. Harilalbhai Desai?

* * * * *

Mrs. A.: "Does your husband expect you to obey him?"

Mrs. B.: "Oh, dear, no! John's been married before."

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(BY K. R. KANITKAR).

I.

The Bill is mainly based on the recommendations made by the University Senate when recording its opinion on the Report of the University Reform Committee appointed by Government some time back. It is a forward step in the right direction on the whole, though certain provisions in it are not likely to satisfy the expectations of many. It has been, for instance, pointed out that provision has not been made in it to institute additional universities. It is high time, no doubt, that such universities are established in the mofussil. But it cannot be denied that finance is a great stumbling block in the way. There are some people who are eager to have universities in the mofussil at any cost. They do not mind if they are a mere replica of the present university. Neither do they mind if finances are not forth-coming. It has been advocated that a University can be conducted at Poona, for instance, on the strength of fees from candidates only. I am afraid it is no use being in a hurry and taking a very great risk which the step involves. It is these and other similar reasons that have prevented those, that are responsible for the bill, from inserting any provisions in that direction. However, it is to be noted that there is nothing in the present Bill which prevents any possibility of introducing the necessary bills in future as soon as such propositions become feasible. It may be noted further here that every progressive University of the future, and worth the name, must have a good financial backing from the very start. Any University started on any other basis is doomed to fail. One can understand prevention of wasteful expenditure; but it is very difficult to support a proposition which seeks to secure improvement in higher education without any sufficient money provision. It is necessary to look facts in face and realise that efficient education, at whatever stage it may be, involves a large expenditure. So that until adequate provision for the necessary finances is made, it is no use taking the risk of opening toy universities in the different parts of the Presidency.

DEFECTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I am therefore led to think that the present Bill should be examined with a view to find out as to whether it leads to any improvement of the present Bombay University in the right direction. The chief defects of the Bombay University are: (1) that the Senate is the final authority in deciding educational matters, and that no other body is given the final voice in such matters, (2) that there is no efficient machinery which will take proper care of post-graduate and research work—the soul of a University; (3) and that there is not any organic relation between the University and the public outside.

The institution of the Academic Council provided in the Bill is a move in the right direction and all concerned in Higher Education will feel that much better confidence can be put in such a council regarding matters educational. The affiliated Colleges, in particular, will feel that the Academic Council is a body that can be much better trusted to deal with questions regarding the Courses of Instruction, the Research Work and evaluation of the equivalence of examination of other Universities with those of the Bombay University.

RESEARCH NEGLECTED.

Though the Senate is the supreme Governing Body it is expected that it will not interefere with the working of the Academic Council, since such interference by way of amending ordinances passed by the Academic Council is prevented by Statute. In the matter of regulating the teaching within the University, in the matter of maintaining the standard of examinations, and in the matter of laying down the courses of studies, the powers of the Academic Council are practically final. The Syndicate—the executive body of the University—is required by the Bill to consider the recommendations of the Academic Council in the matter of appointments of Professors and Readers of the University, in the matter of constituting University Departments, Faculties and Boards of studies, and in the matter of appointment of examiners. Research work—the soul of a University—has not flourished in the Bombay University till now, perhaps because proper continued efforts have not been put in, in that direction. The Academic Council which in the Bill is directly charged with the duty of paying proper attention to this activity of the University will not fail to move in the proper direction. The School of Economics and Sociology has been a matter of discussion so many times in the Syndicate and the Senate recently, and those discussions have reavled such a want of continuity in management and direction of that school that a body like the Syndicate or the Senate has not been able to know whether matters are moving in the right direction. This indecision has led to the waste of an amount of money and time. The Academic Council will prove a much better body for dealing with such matters.

RELATION WITH CIVIC LIFE.

The third defect which the New Bill seeks to remove is the absence of any organic relation between the Public and the University. Under its provisions not only the donors but public bodies, like the Bombay City Corporation, Indian Merchants' Chamber, the municipalities in the mofussil and Local Boards will send their representatives to the University for taking part in the deliberations of the Senate. These provisions, it is hoped, will establish that much needed intelligent sympathy between the public and the highest organisation in education and will bring forth the necessary financial help which the University will require so very badly if it is to carry on its work as a growing and efficient progressive body.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Common Interests.

Col. Haksar and Prof. Rushbrook Williams, members of the Deputation sent to England by the Chamber of Princes last May have assured the public on their return to India on Friday that they have admirably succeeded in their Mission. They have convinced the British public, they say, that there is no antagonism between the Indian States and British India and that the Princess bear no ill will to British Indian aspirations. Then there is the report of the Jamsaheb of Navanagar having said in London that the Indian Rulers were in no way out of sympathy with Indian aspirations for further constitutional reforms. We are very glad indeed to have these assurances. Whatever may have been the misconceptions of the British, which the members of the Delegation say they have removed, we in India have never had any misconceptions about the subject. We have all along felt that the interests of the States and of India, far from being antagonistic, are thoroughly kindred and adjustable. The two parts of India need not differ in essentials any more than the British Indian provinces may differ among themselves. The people in the States are the kith and kin of the people in British India. What is good for the one is good for the other. The two have the same goal in view, viz. Responsible Government. British India and Indian India, therefore, should rather help each other in moving towards the common goal than suffer one to be a drag on the other.

Need For Vigilance.

Mr. Nariman did well in drawing the attention of the Bombay Legislative Council to the fact that many things which should be brought before the Public Accounts Committee were withheld from it. The popular impression is, as Mr. Nariman rightly said, that the Committee is a farce, but it will be less liable to that criticism if its non-official members exercise greater vigilance and make a closer scrutiny even of the limited material available to them for examination. The irregularities which Mr. Nariman cited and which were not brought to the notice of the Committee are just of the type which officialdom endeavours promptly to gloss over. Mr. Wiles, the Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in replying to Mr. Nariman's contention tried to shift on the Auditor General alone the burden of noting the irregularities. But this side-tracking the issue will not silence inconvenient criticism. The whole trouble is that the Finance Department does not consider it necessary to co-operate with the Committee. It is the Committee's duty to bring this repeatedly to the Council's notice.

Deplorable.

The devotees of physical culture in this Presidency whose number is, fortunately, increasing rapidly will look upon the hostility displayed by the Senate to the scheme adopted by the Syndicate to provide for compulsory physical instruction in colleges with considerable regret not untinged with resentment. The Senate has shelved the scheme, but the speeches delivered by Dr. Patel, Miss Contractor and Mr. Munshi at the Senate meeting on Saturday should be an encouragement to those who hope that the University will be compelled some time or other to yield to popular pressure and accept compulsory physical training for colleges. Father Duhr and Principal Hamil looked at the matter mainly from the mercenary point of view of cost. But it should be noted that while the Principal of the St. Xavier's College gave expression to the view familiar on the Continent that the physical training of students was the concern of the parents Principal Hamil's criticism of it was such as nationalist opinion in India will find childish. He may have discovered that physical training is "an unutterable bore" to most people and he may ridicule the Syndicate's scheme as not worth "the slightest value" to the students, but the fact remains that students as well as eminent Indian educationists do want such training and are determined to have it.

Shame!

It is notorious that the plight of the deck passengers on many of the ships of the British India Steam Navigation Company is at least as wretched as that of third class railway passengers—that is saying a great deal—and in some respects distinctly worse. But the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, replying to a question by Mr. N. A. Bechar in the Council, said that Government had not received any complaint nor had any information about the subject. Blissful ignorance indeed. The Hon. member had, however, to make a most damaging admission in reply to another specific question. He admitted that "doors to latrines are not required by the Native Passenger Ships Rules" and that several vessels of the B. I. S. N. Company, which are engaged on the Persian Gulf runs, had no doors fitted to their latrines. If so, it is a shame on the framers of the rules, the Company that skulks behind the rules and the Government that are so complacent about the whole matter. When one recalls that at many railway stations, too, the latrines for third class passengers are not provided with doors, one realises to what depths of degradation poor people are made to descend only because they are poor. Who knows but the consequent degradation of their tormentors may not be greater?

REVERE AND RESPECT ALL GOD-INSPIRED PROPHETS.

(BY GITANANDA BRAHMACHARI.)

Prophets are the positive proofs and witnesses of God's Eternal Existence, the possibly perfect approximations of Living Mankind towards the Divine Perfection of erfection. They are the highest and best representatives of Humanity's ever-creative, synthetic genius, the preeursors of the most comprehensive and collective social and spiritual progress,, the master-minds and sovereign-personalities who win the instant loyalty and whole-hearted obedience of all right-thinking men and women and wage war against all evil with the spontaneous indignation and superabundant fervour of faith-fraught strength and truth-determination, of love-born energy and God-mad enthusiasm. Prophets are born in every age and clime and bring with them the ever-renewed message of eternal and ever-increasing God-love to the particular place and community in which they are born. All true prophets are essentially universal in their outlook and ideals, though all of them invariably betray in their bodily gestures and verbal expressions, the influence of the social tradition and communal habits of the particular society or group in and amidst which they are born and brought up. All men of genius are the common property of all civilized humanity; and most so are the prophets who are the loftiest and noblest representative geniuses of the respective social groups, cultures and traditions they have influenced and extended and are still extending day by day. The great founders of all great religions are indisputably superior by far to all other geniuses and talents of varying inspirational powers; and as such, it is but the bare mark of elemental decency and commonest human etiquette for all men and women to honour and revere with all possible respect the name and Life-History of these foremost first Heroes, Liberators, Benefactors and Saviours of the whole and full Living, ever-Growing Humanity.

ERRONEOUS CONCEPTIONS.

It is the false belief of certain educated Hindus that Hinduism is not like the other great religions of the world. In so far as it is not centred round the life and personality of one all-surpassingly supreme prophet and founder like Christ, Buddha or Mohammed. Not only so; but some would even make capital out of this apparent absence of supreme personality and would fain interpret it as indisputable proof of the impersonal scientific superiority of the prevalent Hinduism. In the days when materialism was the raging passion, it was the fashion with some psuedo-scientists and metaphysicians to deride, ridicule and reduce to nothing the spiritual significance and scientific truth of the living human personality. But in these days of advancing psychology, even the worst of hardened physicists dare not deny or dispute the supremacy of mental force and character, especially in the affairs of mankind. If it is true that the religion of the Hindus is devoid of the saving bond and centring influence of one masterful personality, so much the worse for the degenerate and characterless Hindus, who are priest-ridden, ghost-ridden, caste-ridden; and being riddled so much at every part, it is no wonder if they have neither the collective unity nor the concrete cohesion of one common consecration and obligatory devotion to the same divine personality adored as the truest representative of God's own Personality. If the

(Continued on page 10.)

BARODA BREAKS SILENCE.

HEART-RENDING TALE OF WOE.

PEOPLE TAKE SHELTER ON ROOFS AND TREES.

VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY: THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

PROMPT RELIEF MEASURES ADOPTED

STATE AID FOR BUILDING HOUSES.

S.S. "Bahaduri" with Mr. Amritlal Seth and a batch of volunteers left Bombay yesterday for Bhavnagar for relief work in Kathiawad.

Telegraphic communications have been established between Baroda and Bombay. There is no news yet from Kathiawad. At last there comes news from Baroda which had been cut off from the outside world for a week. For miles and miles the whole country was under water since Monday 25th ultimo. 15 inches of rain fell on Sunday and Monday and the low lying parts of the City were in water more than 10 feet deep. The streets were clear of water only on Saturday. Many houses have collapsed. some persons have been crushed to death and the casualties would have been more numerous but for the ceaseless rescue work by those who were more fortunately placed. Relief work has begun in more than a dozen centres in the City and thousands of homeless persons have taken refuge in public buildings. A scheme is being prepared to create—a special organisation based on co-operative principles to give State aid to build houses.

In the mofussil, the condition was no better. Many villages have been washed and a large number of people have been rendered homeless. Railway embarkments have been washed away at several places between Baroda and Miyagam, a distance of 15 miles, but the Railway authorities hope to improvise some sort of skeleton service with arrangements for transhipment in a short time.

Fairly large supplies of food are available, but prices have gone up.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has donated Rs. 10,000 to the Flood Relief Fund. 6

JAMSHEDPUR UNDER WATER

(From Our Special Commissioner).

BROACH, July 31.

The condition of people in Baroda is appalling. An unconfirmed rumour reports that several thousands of persons have been drowned and carried away in the water of the Vishvamitra which is still flowing in high waters. More than 500 corpses were thrown ashore by stormy waters yesterday and they gave out much choking odour. Workmen employed on railway lines to repair breaches declined to work this morning. The work was resumed, however, later in the day and the railway authorities hope to run ballast trains upto Itola to-morrow. For at least ten days more no train can be run beyond Itola. According to the railway authorities, the rails that have been washed away are irreparable at present, as the earth and sleepers below them have been drifted away and the fresh earth that is being obtained being exteremly moist, there is no possibility of any repairs immediately.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, reached Miyagam this evening and proceeded thence to the scene of breaches in a trolly up to Itola and on foot from there. He is staying at Miyagam for a couple of days.

AMOD IN DISTRESS STILL.

News from Amod are still distressing and the Government officials, especially the Collector of Broach, who proceeded there yesterday, have yet done nothing in the matter of relief. The Collector is enjoying the hospitality of the Thakore Sahib of Amod, not moving out of the latter's bunglow yesterday. Asked whether he and his staff tried to do anything to help the stranded passengers at Broach, the Collector quietly and coolly replied in the negative. I was simply surprised at this. Parties of volunteers, who had left in boats for different villages yesterday afternoon, having not returned yet, no reliable information about the people on the other side.

I was answer when an M. L. C. talked to me to-day about the Bombay Finance Member's attitude towards sufferings over here. I am told he did not care to give even a patient hearing when several legislators from Gujerat approached him with a view to talk about the situation of Gujerat in floods. It may be recalled that the Hon. Sir Chunilal is a Gujerati, being a citizen of Surat who is as much responsible for the public safety here as any of the elected members from Gujerat.

The people here are sorry to note that, while Gujerat is suffering so terribly under natural disasters, Mr. Chatfield, the Commissioner of Gujerat, is quietly enjoying at Poona and he has not even tried to come up to Broach where his present loald have set the Collector working with some vigour at least. And in spite of all this Mr. Rieu has the grit to defy the legislators by telling them that local officers are doing their duty.

Messrs. Mukadam and Amin, who are here still, tried to speak with Messrs. Hotson and Rieu at Poona on the telephone last night after their arrival from Amod, but none of the officials of the Steel Frame cared to reply.

It is feared here that as a sequel to the floods, cholera and other epidemics will break out in the flooded districts.

THE FLOOD WEEK IN BARODA

MANY PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS

BARODA July 31.

Baroda has just passed through a very anxious week. For miles and miles the whole country was under water since Monday the 25th. It had been raining the whole of Sunday by Monday morning about fifteen inches or rain had fallen. All the low-lying areas in the city were submerged at some places the water being more than ten feet deep. These conditions lasted for four days till Friday the 29th instant when the water had gone down sufficiently low to make communications from one part of the city to another possible. The streets were clear of all water only on Saturday, the 30th morning.

With the first rush of the floods the city was divided nito three district parts, each one cut off from the rest. The hospital was an unapproachable island by itself for over two days. The Sayaji Ganj, the station Road and Khadak Bazar formed another camp which was, perhaps in the worst plight and for the longest time without any means of communication from without. In this part there was six to seven feet of water. People took shelter on the upper floors which alone were dry—Very nearly the same was the condition of the locality known as Dandia bazar but there at any rate it was possible to send boats and rafts from the other parts of the city and so the rescue work was started there very early. A great many houses collapsed during these five days and it is feared that some more will come down. Some persons have been crushed to death. The number of deaths, however, is much smaller than was first feared this being due to the ceaseless rescue work that was carried on in all parts of the city by those who were more fortunately placed. Hundreds of lives were thus saved even at great risk to the rescuers themselves. The death roll does not exceed fifty. Most of the casualties have been due to house collapses. There have been few if any deaths from drowning. Many animals have been carried away by the rush of water and drowned. To add to the desolation the stink caused by the carcasses of these animals is adding to the weirdness of the situation. All the animals in the Zoo in the public park have perished and the splendid collection is all gone. The park was a huge waste

(Continued on next Page.)

'WE WANT WORK'

DISCONTENTED PEASANTS SHOT BY POLICE

ANTI-FACIST REVOLT IN ITALY ?

LONDON, July 14 (By Mail).

Shouting "We want work", a crowd of unemployed agricultural workers of Trezzo Sull' Adda, a village 70 kilometres from Milan, bombarded the police with stones when the latter tried to disperse the angry mob.

The cause of the outbreak is the agrarian discontent which has sprung all over the Italian countryside, which may ultimately, it is feared, lead to an anti-Fascist revolt.

The police, losing their heads, fired on the crowd and the list of casualties include ten peasants who are hovering between life and death at the hospital.

The wounding of a deputy Fascist Mayor, named Mario Baroffio, is reported from Vedano Olone, a village Varse Baroffio who was assailed in the street, is now lying in hospital with two bullet wounds in the breast.

BASIS OF MUSSOLINI'S DICTATORSHIP.

The old rivalry between industrialists and agrarians in Italy, which the economic crisis has brought again to the fore, threatens, says the Lugano Correspondent of "The Daily Herald" to become one of the most powerful factors of disintegration in the present crisis. Fascism was the result of a compromise between the agrarians and the industrialists, and all the efforts of Signor Mussolini have, during the past four years, tended to prevent these two contrasting forces and interests, upon which he had based his dictatorship, from breaking their alliance.

But the economic crisis has now shown itself to be more powerful than the anti-Socialist feeling which had reconciled the agrarians to the industrialists. Signor Mussolini must now solve the difficult problem; which of his two supporters is to be sacrificed? He is no longer in a position to satisfy both.—Free Press.

DETENUS TO BE BROUGHT BACK TO BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, July 31.

"Forward" states al detenus who are at present in Mandalay and Insein Jails, will shortly be brought back to Bengal.

Arrangements have already been made in Alipur new Central Jail for their safe keeping.—Free Press.

GAUHATI CONGRESS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED

MADRAS, July 31.

The official report of the 41st session of the Indian National Congress, held at Gauhati, has just been published by the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee. It is neatly got up, contains 136 pages, four illustrations and is prefaced by a descriptive note. The report gives in full the speeches delivered at the Congress in English and summaries of the speeches delivered in Hindi. The text of the resolution as finally adopted by the Congress is given at the end of the book as an appendix. The book is priced at rupee one, and can be had of the All-India Congress Committee office, Deshbandhu Buildings, Mount Road, Madras.—Free Press.

CHOLERA IN SHOLAPUR DIST

SHOLAPUR, July 31.

Cholera epidemic has not abated in the district and cases are being still registered. Madha and Karmala seem to be centres of the epidemic in this district.—Free Press.

(Continued from colum 4.)

has instituted a test case or not, we are not concerned with it. Counsel then referred to Mr. Justice Dalal's judgment in the "Vichitra Jiwan" case and said that if a sentence of two months satisfied the requiremen of the law in that case, then his client were entitled to a most nominal sentence in case they were found guilty.

Sir Muhammad Shafi then replied to the Defence arguments. Their Lordships reserved judgment.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT PARTIAL?

DEFENCE ARGUMENT IN "VARTMAN" CASE

JUDGMENT RESERVED

LAHORE, July 30.

At to-day's hearing of the "Vartman" case, the Defence Counsel, continuing his arguments, said that no prosecution wkitness had contended that the article was obscene or vile. Some witnesses had said that it was abusive. According to the Prosecuting Counsel, the article was written for the uneducated, half-educated and ordinary bazaar Muslims. If that was the case, then his clients were entitled to acquittal, as such writing, as was borne out by the prosecution evidence, cannot create any feeling in their minds. The accused Gyanchand, who was not a literary man, could not be punished for its publication when the meaning of the article was concealed. The accused Debi Sharan Sharma was also not responsible for the publication of the article as he did not directly publish it.

Counsel then dealt with the question of punishment in the case, if the accused were found guilty by their Lordships. He said that Sir Muhammad Shafi had informed the Court that the Government had instructed him that he should urge that deterrent sentences should be awarded. Counsel submitted that these instructions were highly improper.

Mr. Justice Broadway:—The Crown Counsel was perfectly entitled to have instructions from the Government.

MAHARSHI OF 19TH CENTURY.

Mr. Puri, continuing, said that the sentence in this case should be practically nominal. In the present case, two principal incidents had been referred to, the present article and the publication of the "Rangila Rasul" pamphlet. Every Prosecution witness had alleged that in these two publications, the Hindus had attacked the Prophet Muhammad, but counsel observed that before the "Rangila Rasul" pamphlet came out, a pamphlet entitled "Maharishi of the nineteenth century" had been published by a Mahomedan which was, he alleged, an offensive attack on the founder of the Arya Samaj, and before the Vartman article was published, an article had appeared in "Din Duna" a Muslim paper of Delhi, to which counsel took strong objection. No action, he added, was taken by the Government in respect of these two publications.

Mr. Justice Broadway:—Your contention is that this particular article was written by your client by way of retort to the article published in "Din Dun" and therefore, in awarding punishment, a nominal sentence should be given.

GOVERNMENT'S PARTIALITY.

Mr. Puri said that, that was his case. Continuing, he said that from the attitude of the Government, he might, with every possible justification, conclude that these penal provisions of the law were meant only for the Hindus and not for the Mahomedans. Whenever a Hindu journalist transgressed the law, he was at once brought before the Courts, but when Mahomedans attacked Hindus, no action was taken by Government. Moreover, under the provisions of the law, the Government reserved to itself the power to prosecute, and it was not possible for private persons to take any action. Hindus repeatedly invited the attention of the Government to "attacks" made on Hindu religious leaders by Mahomedans, but not a little finger was moved against the latter.

The Counsel continued: "In this desperate mood, my client refused to be treated by Mahomedans in that way, and therefore he retorted by writing an article in reply. There is yet another way of looking at it, from the inter-communal point of view. Mahomedans hit me, and when I hit back, they go to the Government and cry, and because they can cry louder, the Government at once comes to their recue."

NOT CONCERNED WITH POLITICS.

Mr. Justice Broadway:—We are not concerned here with polities or political considerations. If we find that your client is innocent, we shall acquit him, whoever the Government may be, and if we find him guilty, we shall punish him according to the provisions of the law, whoever the Government may be.

Counsel continued: "We are told that this is a test case and the proceedings were transferred from the Magistrate's Court at Amritsar to this court.

Mr. Justice Broadway:—I am not going to hear any more political arguments. This is not a political platform.

Mr. Puri:—Whether the Government

(Continued in Column 3

SUBSIDY OF 10 1/2 LAKHS REMITTED.

VICEROY'S BAREST JUSTICE TO MYSORE.

WILL HE REMOVE LONG-STANDING SORE?

VISIT TO THE DAM.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MYSORE, July 30.

The announcement by the Viceroy in the banquet speech yesterday in reply to the toast of the Maharaja of Mysore of the substantial remission of ten lakhs and a half in the subsidy to the Suzeriain Power was received with universal joy and acclamation by the whole province of Mysore. This move on the part of the Government of India at this juncture of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Maharaja is particularly happy. No other State in India has been paying such a portion of its public revenues which, to say the least, has been hampering the progress of the State in many of its departments. The newly introduced judicial Reforms and the agricultural developments which are a special feature of the Mysore administration require a large amount of funds, and the belated relief afforded by the Viceregal pronouncements did only the barest justice. This is one more instance of the singular solicitude the Maharaja has towards his subjects, which has endeared him throughout the legnth and breadth of the land, and the spirited fight he put up in the cause of his subjects will always be remembered with gratitude. The British Government could not have done better for the levy of subsidy of such a large amount with a treaty ruling Prince was not only unjustified but a constant source of irritation.

THIN END OF WEDGE?

Lord Irwin's statesmanlike move is all the more commendable for with the gradual dwindling of the resources of the central Government it was deemed well-nigh impossible to afford any relief at this moment. But the shield is not without its other side. There is a belief among the politically inclined that this is only the thin end of the wedge. The agitation set afoot by the Indian States recently claiming a share in the excise and customs duty levied in their territory is unnerving the central Government, and the irresistable arguments put forward by the States is already causing some flutter in the devotees of the Government. Sooner or later the problem has got to be tackled and the British Government cannot without causing great heart-burnings shelve the solution for long. It is said, that the remission of the subsidy is only a bait to stop the aforesaid agitation. But the generous attitude of Lord Irwin has succeeded in instilling in the minds of the people the belief that he would face the problem with his characteristic determination to do justice, and before long remove the cause of a long-standing sore between the Central Power and the States.

B. P. C. C.'S DONATION

RS 10,000 FOR RELIEF IN GUJARAT

At a special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Sunday evening, Mr. Motiwala proposed that a sum of Rs. 10,000 should be spent by the B. P. C. C. towards flood relief in Gujarat.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar proposed that the loan of Rs. 5 lakhs granted to the Spinners' Association be recovered and a sum of Rs. one lakh be granted for relief in Gujrath. The original proposition was passed, the latter being ruled out of order.

It is understood that the B. P. C. C. is taking steps to collect clothes and food-stuff in Bombay and send them to the flooded areas.

VICEROY'S BUSY ENGAGEMENTS.

VISITS HISTORIC PLACES OF MYSORE

MYSORE, July 30.

Accompanied by His Highness the Yuvaraja, the Dewan and Sir Charles Todhunter, private secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin visited Krishnarajasagara after breakfast this morning.

The party arrived at Krishnarajasagara at 10-15 and proceeded upto the middle of the dam, where the Dewan presented the special officer in charge of the works and the executive engineers. At the shamiana, on a horse-shoe shaped table were displayed a model of the river Cauvery and maps connected with the works, which were explained by the officer concerned. This dam has, a total length, including the waste water weir of 8,600 feet, with a height above the river bed of 180 feet, and is capable of storing 44,827 million cubic feet of water above the level of the high-level canal sluice, the total extent of land brought under submersion being 49.5 square miles. One quarter of the above storage intended for power generation has, it is held, enabled the increase in the output of power generated at Sivasamudrum from 10,000 to 45,000 horse power. The balance of the water supply in the storage will bring an area of 120,000 acres under irrigation in tracts liable to chronic draught. The dam, canals and connected works are estimated to cost about 500 lakhs of rupees.

A HISTORIC STONE.

A historic old stone bearing a Persian inscription purporting to have been laid by Tippu Sultan for the construction of a dam at the site, which was found while making excavations for the present dam, has also been placed on view and it attracted considerable attention.

After making enquiries about the details connected with the project Their Excellencies inspected the water sluice and works. They then drove down the rampart to the river where the collected volume of water discharged through two narrow sluices, which made a fascinating sight.

AT SERINGAPATAM.

Leaving Krishnarajasagara the party motored to Seringapatam. En-route Their Excellencies were greeted by crowds of villagers, who presented fruits and flowers. The route was well kept and decorated. On arrival at the historic island of Seringapatam, which is surrounded on all sides by the Cauvery, temple honours were accorded to the distinguished visitors from Shri Ranganathaswami temple at which the Rajas of the ancient Vijayanagar Empire, and later, of Mysore, worshipped. The party entered the fort by the Mysore Gate, and had a view of De Haviland's great arch. The party went past where Tippu's body was found, and thence, by the Bangalore Gate, to Jumma Musjid. After presentations, the party proceeded to Tipu's summerhouse, known as Daia Doulat, whose original paintings and designs are preserved.

AT GUMBAZ.

Their Excellencies then drove to Gumbaz, which contains the tombs of Tipu Sultan, Hyder Ali and his wife, and other members of his family. The Sub-Divisional Officer and others met the party with the usual honours, and took them in procession to Gumbaz, where Their Excellencies viewed the tombs. After signing the visitors' book, the party drove round the gardens of Gumbaz, proceeded down to the junction of the rivers, and thence, to Scott's bungalow.

After lunch the party returned to Government House at 3 p.m.—A. P.

DERAILMENT ON N. W. RY

TRANSHIPMENT OF PASSENGERS

KARACHI, July 30.

A message from the Divisional Superintendent, Karachi says:—

The line between Bagotora and Tirath Laki on Kotri-Dadu section of the Railway is totally blocked at mile 80|3 due to the derailment of the engine and several coaches of No. 50 Down-Passenger train on account of heavy rain. Transhipment of passengers will be necessary during next 48 hours.—Free Press.

BARODA BREAKS SILENCE.

(Continued from previous page).)

strewn with the dead bodies of rare animals.

FEAR OF EPIDEMICS

Another aspect of the situation which is causing anxiety to the Municipal authorities is the possibility of an epidemic as a result of the action of shop-keepers who have thrown into the streets huge quantities of wet and decomposed provisions. Many people who have come here from the villages are taking away this refuse and in order to prevent the spread of disease the authorities are arranging to destroy all such stuff thrown out by shop-keepers.

RELIEF MEASURES UNDERTAKEN.

The work of providing food shelter and clothing to the homeless and shelterless has already been started. Many public spirited persons, including members of the Royal Family, have come forward and they, with the help of the Government and of the officers, have established many relief centres. There are more than a dozen of such centres located in various parts of the city where food is being distributed all day. There are others where clothes are being distributed to the poor. As to housing, orders were issued by the Dewan on the very first night of the flood that all State buildings such as schools, vacant bungalows the law courts etc., should be thrown open to the public and thousands of persons are at present taking shelter in these buildings.

SEVERAL VILLAGES WASHED AWAY.

As regards the situation in the mofussil it is definitely known that several villages have been washed away, especially those situated on river banks. There, too, however loss of life has not been so heavy as might have been expected from the severity of the inundation. Houses in large numbers have, however, come down and many people have been rendered homeless.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

All means of communication broke down from the first day of the flood. It was not possible to send a telephonic or telegraphic message even to the next Railway station. The Telegraph posts were uprooted, and lying on the ground with the telegraph wires broken and hanging loose at several places. The Railway authorities, however, have been very active since the abatement of the floods and they were able to establish telegraphic communication with Bombay, *via* Godhra yesterday afternoon, and direct to Bombay in the evening. The Government Telegraph Offices are still cut off. Ahmedabad is still completely cut off, but it is expected that some sort of communication will be established by this evening.

TRAIN SERVICE THOROUGHLY DISORGANISED.

The train service is thoroughly disorganised. No trains can run to Bombay from Baroda, as the Railway embankment has been washed away at several places between Baroda and Miyagam, a distance of some fifteen miles. It will be some time before the service to Bombay is completely restored, but the Railway authorities hope to improvise some sort of skeleton service with arrangements for transhipment in a short time.

On Monday, soon after the water began to rise, the electric lights as well as pipe water failed at several places and consequently relief work was much hampered, especially owing to the stoppage of electric current. The lighti ngsystem has been restored since yesterday.

PASSENGERS STRANDED.

Some three hundred passengers who arrived in Baroda from Bombay and Delhi were stranded at the Station due to their trains being unable to proceed further. The plight of these travellers especially of women and children journeying alone was very sad. Everything possible was done to alleviate distress among the marooned passengers, but beyond supplying them with food, nothing further could be done.

There was a pitiable sight opposite the station, where about eighteen persons, including some women and children, were perched on the roof of a small structure used as a temporary shop. The water below was nearly ten feet deep and was rushing at a speed of several miles per hour making any approach from outside impossible. There were also some eleven or twelve persons on the trees opposite the station. They had to remain there in torrents of rain with no food and very little clothing, exposed to the wild wind which was blowing at a tremendous speed. Nearly two hundred people worked for several hours to rescue them, but it was only Thursday that most of them were rescued and brought down with the exception of four persons who could not hold on and were carried away by the current. The Dewan tried to get some boats and expert swimmers but none could be had on this side of the river till Friday morning when two boats were obtained from Godhra.

SUPPLY OF FOOD-STUFF.

At one time, it was feared that there would be serious food shortage in the city soon. But investigations have disclosed the fact that there are fairly large supplies that have not been destroyed by the floods. The prices are, however, going up. The Government is getting together some reliable merchants to purchase a whole train load of corn, that has arrived from Godhra. This will be sold at a rationed price and it is hoped that this will keep the prices within reasonable limits. But if this fails, Government is prepared to take more stringent measures by establishing control of food stuff or by fixing maximum prices.

GOOD MORALE OF THE PEOPLE.

The work of restoring normal conditions is going on as well as can be expected. The morale of the people is very good, and there is enthusiasm on all hands to lend a helping hand. The Dewan and members of the Government are out the whole day and it is expected that within a short time, there will be a central organisation to direct and co-ordinate all relief work. The doctors of the City are getting together to organise a medical relief service by paying house to house visits. A scheme is being prepared to create a special organisation based on co-operative principles to give State aid, to supply the houses that will be needed very badly. Enquiries are being systematically made to guage accurately the exact extent of the damage to life and property. There are scant reports from the villages and a questionnaire is being prepared to get the necessary information from the affected areas.

THIEVES ACTIVE.

As is natural there are all sorts of pests against which the city has now to guard owing to the abnormal conditions. There is the possibility of profiteering and the fear of some sort of an epidemic. Thieves have also been active and many thefts have been reported from various quarters. But the worst pest against which there is no fighting is that of the large number of rumour-mongers who, for want of anything else to do, are starting all sorts of panicky rumours which spread like wild fire and are given credence to simple falk who are nervous and ready to believe anything owing to what they have gone through.

RUMOUR-MONGERS' PANICKY TALES.

Yesterday for instance, there was a very strong rumour all through the city that either the Sayaji Sarovar or the Ajwa Bund had given way and that all the water stored there was coming down to Baroda or that water was being let down from the lake which would bring as great a flood as that of the last week. Men who were badly required for other urgent work had to be released and sent out to reassure the people that there was absolutely nothing wrong with Ajwa and that there was no cause for anxiety. Another rumour that had been gaining ground during the last three or four days is that there is a more terrible flood coming again on the 5th of August which will wash away the whole of the city.

THE CAUSE OF FLOODS.

A good deal of misconception seems to prevail regarding the cause of the floods. In spite of the fact that there was a very violent cyclone with an unprecedented amount of rain giving nearly forty inches of rain in three or four days over hundreds of miles in the whole of Gujerat, it is still believed in some quarters that the havoc was caused by water coming down from the Sayaji Sarovar, better known as Ajwa, owing to the bund having been washed away. As a matter of fact the volume of water that passed through Baroda for four days was more than twenty-five times the total water stored in Ajwa. Ajwa bund is standing as strong as ever and contains water enough to last two years for the use of the city. Parts of Gujerat, where not a drop of the Ajwa water could possibly reach, were equally affected.

It was very lucky that there was a telegram from Simla on Sunday giving warning about the likelihood of a cyclone. Immediately on receipt of this warning the news was given out by beat of drum and people were warned of the coming danger nearly twenty-four hours in advance. As a result of this several families who were in the low lying area and in rather weak houses managed to get out of the danger zone.

ELEPHANTS TO THE RESCUE.

The State elephants and the several rafts and floats prepared by the Khangi and the police during the night were of great service in rescuing people from the house tops. The District Magistrate, the Khangi Karvhari and some police officers were working from the first night with the help of several public spirited gentlemen and some good swimmers, and managed remove some eight hundred persons from houses which were tottering before they came down. But for this timely effort on Tuesday the loss of life would have been no less than fifteen to twenty times what it has actually been.—A. P.

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIANS' SYMPATHY

" MADRASSEE UNION'S " RESOLUTION

The half yearly general meeting of the Madrasee Union, Bombay, was held in room No. 6, Kanji Bhuvan, Parel on Sunday evening, Mr. N. S. Krishna presiding.

In a long report the Hon. Secretary gave a lucid and comprehensive account of the numerous activities of the Union.

The report was highly appreciated and accepted warmly.

Before the regular business of the meeting commenced the president referred to the devastation and distress in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and in a moving speech explained how necessary it was for the public to take immediate work in the direction of relief work. He then moved the following resolution which was adopted after several speeches.

"This meeting of the Madrasee Union, Bombay, is deeply moved at the calamity that has befallen their countrymen in Gujarat as a result of the recent devastative floods and express their sympathy for the sufferers. This meeting also authorises the Secretary to communicate with the other South Indian Associations in the City with a view to convening a representative meeting of the South Indians to concert measures for the collection of funds for relief work."

The meeting then proceeded with its business. The discussion was all along lively. The budget for the ensuing half year was sanctioned. Several valuable suggestions were made to the Managing Committee. The whole meeting lasted for about four hours after which it terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

SITUATION IN BARODA AND AMOD

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA APPREHENDED

BROACH, July 31.

The situation in Baroda and Amod areas continues to be acute. About 500 corpses of people drowned in Baroda were thrown ashore. Owing to the bad odour spread out by these corpses, the workers on the Railway line engaged to repair the breaches had to suspend their work, which they, however, resumed this afternoon.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, reached the spots of breaches this evening. People here apprehend that as a result of heavy floods, cholera and other epidemics might break out.—Free Press.

HAVOC IN BARODA

There has been considerable loss of life, not to mention the destruction of cattle and crops. Baroda cantonment, being on a higer level, has fared better, but Baroda City is still under four to five feet of water, which, luckily, is subsiding.

The surrounding country presents a desolate appearance, with dead cattle emitting obnoxious stench mixed with telegraph wires.

According to one report 60 or 70 people were marooned on the top floor of the Residency at Baroda for three days without food and drink.

EARN Rs.10 PER DAY

"CHRONICLE'S"

Grand Prize Scheme

Give the Correct Answer and Win the Prize.

"The Chronicle" offers a cash prize of Rs. 10 every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest, subject to the conditions announced in the advertisements columns.

To-day's question is:—

On which day will the Sheriff of Bombay hold a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay to take steps to relieve the distress caused by floods in Gujarat and Kathiawad?

The answer to this question must be given on or before Friday. In case the announcement of the meeting is made earlier than on Friday, only answers received before the publication of the announcement will be considered.

All answers must be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and superscribed "Prize Competition."

POST DELIVERED ON ELEPHANTS.

OVERFLOWING OF LAKES IN BARODA

BROACH, July 30.

A Correspondent wires:—

Reports from Baroda state that the sky there has been clear since yesterday afternoon though streets are still flooded by water overflowing the Ajwa and other tanks. There is a complete cessation of traffic and in several streets in the Dandia Bazar water at one time was about 20 feet high. Thousands of houses have collapsed and it is stated that there have been a number of deaths. Several villages surrounding Baroda have been swept away. In the Baroda city all the public offices and shops were continuously closed for five days. Delivery of the post was carried out on elephants and ferry boats.

Dr. Chamndulal Desai, President, Broach District Congress Committee has issued an appeal for funds for rescue work undertaken by his Committee in the villages that have been swept away in Amod Taluka. Dr. Desai says that numerous people have been rendered homeless and are badly in need of food and clothing.—A.P.

BHATIA VOLUNTEER CORPS

DONATION OF Rs 3250 FOR GUJARAT'S RELIEF

At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bhatia Volunteer Corps held at 9 p.m. on the 30th July 1927, it was resolved as follows:—

After a thoughtful consideration of the contents of the letters received from Mr. Ratansey Champsey, and the Secretary of the "Saurashtra Seva Samitee" and some other members of the corps regarding the sorrowful plight of the people of Gujarat and Kathiawar due to the heavy downpour of rain in those areas, this meeting resolves that the Secretaries of the Corps are authorized to distribute the sum of about three thousand two hundred and fifty rupees (Rs. 3,250) which has been with the Bhatia Volunteer Corps standing on the account of Messrs. Laxmidas Raojee Tairsee and Muljee Ranchhod Ved, among various committees which have been started with a view to give relief to the flood-affected people in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

MARWARI FLOODS RELIEF COMMITTEE

VOLUNTEERS START FOR GUJARAT

A representative public meeting of influential Marwaris was held in the hall of Marwari Sammelan yesterday at 1 p.m. under the presidency of Rao Sahib Babu Ranganathji Bajaj when a strong relief committee called the Marwari Floods Relief Committee, with Mr. Rameshwardas Birla as its President, with a view to relieve as much as possible the distress of the people of Gujerat and Kathiawar who may be most affected by the floods.

A batch of about twenty-five volunteers immediately enlisted themselves for the relief work and a sum of about Rs. 10,000 was subscribed on the spot. The first batch of volunteers with necessary equipment for the relief work is proceeding to Broach to-day. Another batch is being organised for relief round about Ahmedabad. The work of collecting funds is going on with great speed. Some Marwari gentlemen have promised to carry on relief work independently of this Relief Committee, but the Committee has promised to give them every possible assistance in their work.

BOMBAY AND BARODA

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION RESUMED

Sunday The mail from Bombay that left on the 20th Inst. arrived at Ahmedabad yesterday via Ajmere, while the mail that left on the 27th arrived at Ahmedabad to-day.

Sheduled services are now running between Baroda and Delhi.

Shuttle services continue to run between Baroda and Nadiad and intermidiate stations.

The Kathiawar Mail runs up to Miyagam.

TELEGRAPHIC AND TELEPHONIC INFORMATION.

Sunday 3-30 p.m. As was stated on Saturday evening Telegraphic communication has been re-established between Bombay and Baroda, and as was ex-pected three outlets have been opened up with Baroda since early this morning. Normally there is only one outlet or circuit between Bombay and Baroda but owing to breaches and conjestion on the wires, idle lines running beyond Baroda have been requisitioned to cope with the exceptionally heavy traffic. Normally the full complement of the Telegraph operators is about 15. But a special staff 30 or 40 optrators has been voluntarily working to-day (Sunday) to cope with the heavy traffic between Bombay and Gujerat and Kathiawar stations. Upto the time of writing there is no news of any kind of communication between Ahmedabad and Kathiawar stations but all telegraphic messages for Kathiawar stations are being sent to Ahmedabad to be cleared for the respective Kathiawar stations as soon as any kind of communication becomes possible. Out of 4,000 messages received for these parts 2000 have been cleared upto the time of writing (3-30 p.m.) and it is expected to clear the other 2000 messages by to-night.

Calcutta, Madras and Northern India wires are giving trouble owing to atmospheric disturbances caused by storms. That is to say, the lines are working but not without interruptions and delays. Heavy delays over the circuitous route to Ahmedabad via Agra and Karachi are also reported.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR UNION'S RESOLUTIONS.

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

The Factory Inspector to-day issued a circular to the local mills prohibiting the working of mills and requesting their engineers to submit reports to him stating whether the mills were in a condition to be worked together with the extent of damage done to mills by rain.

The cloth market association to-day sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the distribution of corn and cloth to those in distress.

A meeting of the representatives of the local labour union held this evening resolved to carry on a strong agitation for the amendment of municipal bye-laws so as to prohibit the construction of weak and insanitary chawls. It also resolved to take necessary steps for preventing the rise of rents consequent upon the destruction of so many houses in Ahmedabad.—A.P.

ELLIS BRIDGE UNSAFE.

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

The D. T. S., Ahmedabad at Sabarmati wires under date:—

Due to heavy rains the line between Ellis Bridge and Sabarmati on the Ahmedabad-Dholka-Dhandhuka railway is unsafe for the passage of trains, and transhipment is not possible. The train service between Ahmedabad and Ellis Bridge is entirely suspended until further notice. It is hoped that through communication will be restored after three days, but this is not certain. In the meantime endeavours are being made to run one service a day each way between Ellis Bridge and Dholka.

SERVANTS OF INDIA AND RELIEF WORK.

RS. 5,000 PROMISED

The Servants of India Society are taking steps to concert measures for giving supplementary relief as on previous occasions on thoroughly non-sectional lines to afflicted persons in flood-stricken areas in Gujarat and Kathiawar including Indian States. They will consistently with their policy co-operate with any official or non-official agency working in the field. A party is leaving for affected areas. A Parsee gentleman has already sent a cheque for Rs. 5,000/- which has enabled the Society to start work. A committee is being formed. All persons are requested to send their contributions to Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Those who are anxious to render help on the occasion as volunteers are requested to see Mr. Devadhar or to communicate with him.

CHANASMA SECTION SUSPENDED.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B.B. & C.I. Railway wires from Ahmedabad under date 30th July:—

Due to several breaches train services on Chanasma section and between Deusna and Chanasma are suspended till further advice. Communication is expected to be restored in 10 days.—A. P.

VIRAMGAM-WADHWAN COMMUNICATIONS.

RESTORATION IN FIVE DAYS.

The B.B. & C. I. Ry. issued the following communique at 9-30 a.m. on Saturday:—

"Rail communication into Baroda from Godhra side has been restored, and arrangements made to run normal services between Baroda and Delhi.

Railway telegraph communication has been extended from Miyagum to Vishvamitri.

The Chief Engineer reports after inspection of the track upto Makarpura that it will take 14 days to restore through rail communication.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Abu Road, reports, rail communication between Viragam and Wadhwan will probably be restored in four or five days."

LOCAL TRAINS RUNNING.

The breaches between Vasad and Ranoli were repaired yesterday. There are still many and serious breaches between Nadiad and Mehmdabad which will take at least a week to repair if weather permits. Owing to these breaches, it will not be possible to run the full service between Baroda and Ahmedabad within the period mentioned. But since the breaches between Vasad and Ranoli were repaired yesterday, local trains are now running twice daily between Baroda and Nadiad.

SHUTTLE SERVICE.

Owing to serious breaches on the Petlad—Cumbay section of the Petlad-Cumbay Railway, a shuttle service runs twice daily between Anand and Nar only. The train services of the Nadiad and Kapervanj Railway have been totally suspended. It is not known when the breaches on this section will be repaired.

The position between Viramgam and Ahmedabad is not known.

The latest information available on Saturday evening was that the Telegraph working parties are making good progress. They have been able to push into Baroda and have established communication with Baroda and Bombay. The Baroda Presidency Officer was submerged under 10 feet of water and all the apparatus has suffered very considerably. The floods having abated, the apparatus has, however, been brought into use again, and is working satisfactorily.

CALCUTTA-MADRAS WIRES INTERRUPTED.

Communication with Ahmedabad continues over the two circuitous routes, the one via Ajmer and Agra to North Ahmedabad and the other via Agra and Karachi Improved communication is expected to-night. Two outlets have been already established and it is expected to establish more by to-night. Meanwhile, to add to the difficulties, the Calcutta-Madras wires have been interrupted by storms and Bombay is helping to pass all South India and Bengal traffic. To cope with this heavy traffic, it has been arranged to keep a full staff working on Sunday. Much depends on the stability of the lines. Atmospheric conditions are disturbed in many places but if the lines that have been opened settle down to atmospheric changes, it will be possible to clear all the extra traffic on the wires in time.

VIRAMGAM-AHMEDABAD SECTION.

TRAIN SERVICE TOTALLY SUSPEND

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad, B.B. and C.I. Railway at Baroda wires under date July 30th as follows.—

The position this evening remains the same except that owing to several breaches on the Viramgam-Ahmedabad length the train service is totally suspended on this section till further notice and there is no information as to when the communication is likely to be restored. Normal train service is now running from Baroda to Ratlam and beyond, all trains terminating at Baroda. Two daily shuttle train services are running between Nadiad and Baroda. Normal schedule has also been introduced between Mehmadabad and Ahmedabad. Engineering repair operations have commenced on Nadiad and Mehamedabad breaches. We expect to restore through communication in six or seven days.—A.P.

FLOOD RELIEF.

WORK ORGANISED BY RAMAKRISHNA MISSION KHAR

The Secretary of the Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar write as follows:—

The floods caused by the incessant rains and the rising of the rivers Narbuda and Sabarmati have created an unprecedented situation throughout Guzerat. The tale of woe and misery, appearing in the morning and evening papers of the city is sufficient to convince the public of the urgency of relief work. The situation demands immediate relief. The Mission has been carrying on flood and famine relief works all over India. One of the Swamis of the Ashram, who has got experience in this line, has already started for the affected area. We appeal to the charitable public to contribute their mite for the relief works. Contributions may be sent to (1) the President, Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar or (2) F. J. Ginwalla, Esq., Solicitor, Old French Bank Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RELIEF WORK IN KATHIAWAR.

S S "BAHADURI " LEAVES FOR BHAVNAGAR

S.S. "Bahaduri" of Messrs. the B.I. S.N. Co. left Bombay for Bhavnagar with Mr. Amritlal Seth and a batch of volunteers for relief work in Kathiawar.

DEMAND FOR CHEAP LOANS

CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE & FLOODS

BOMBAY, July 31.

The situation created by the floods in Gujerat was discussed at an Executive Committee meeting of the Bombay Pro-

(Continued on nxt page.)

ASSAULT ON MR KHIMJI.

WANTED REDRESS.

BOMBAY CUTCHIS' DEMAND

In order to give expression to the deeply-wounded feelings of the Cutchi population in Bombay at the cruel and dastardly attack at Bhuj on the person of Mr. Gokuldas Khimji, the popular leader of Cutch, and to consider what steps should be taken regarding the same, a public meeting of the people of Cutch was held at the Cutchi Dosa Oswal Mahajan Wadi, Khadak on Sunday under the auspices of the Working Committee of the Cutchi People's Conference. Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas presided.

The Chairman at the outset in a brief speech detailed the incident of the assault on Mr. Gokuldas Khimji and exhorted the speakers to speak with moderation and restraint. He regretted the incident very much and hoped the Maharao who was coming next week, would go into their grievances and punish the evil-doers.

Mr. Shivji Devshi Shah then sang a song appropriate to the occasion and urged the Cutchi people not to be indifferent but to vindicate their honour and self-respect.

Mr. Mathuradas Kanji Mattani then moved:

That this public meeting of the people of Cutch has heard with great indignation the recent attack upon a public worker of Cutch, viz., Mr. Gokuldas Khimji, and begs His Highness the Maharao of Cutch to investigate into this case as it is believed in certain quarters that this incident had some hidden hand behind it. It requests His Highness to punish those who are connected with this affair and to ensure personal safety to the workers in Cutch.

ASSURANCE NOT CARRIED OUT.

Mr. Mattani said Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Napoo had warned His Highness when a deputation had called upon him in February last that if the affairs of the State did not improve, the subjects of his State would leave him for good. In reply, His Highness gave certain assurance to the deputation which, Mr. Mattani submitted, had not been carried out as it was apparent from the recent brutal attack on Mr. Gokuldas. The people of Cutch had expected some good out of the efforts of the deputation, but he regretted to say that nothing had been done by the State. If a person like Mr. Gokuldas was assaulted, then, he asked, where was the safety of the poor persons? Some people blamed the Cutchi People's Conference, as oppression on the poor had increased since then. The speaker thought, however, that it was the success of the Conference as some of the officials in the State were so much now perturbed that they had taken to abetting assault on public workers. One good thing this regrettable incident had done, was to awaken the people and he thought this awakening would continue and bear fruit so that righteousness and justice might prevail in the Cutch State both for the good of the ruled and the ruler.

AN INSULT TO CUTCHIS.

Mr. Dharamsey Khengar Mehta seconded the resolution.

Mr. Gulamhussein Soonawalla in supporting the proposition said the assault was not an insult to Mr. Gokuldas but to all the Cutchi people and urged the enlightened classes to educate public opinion and agitate to get redress.

Mr. Pranlal Thackersey in further supporting the motion, gave an instance of an outrage on a young girl of Devalia recently and said in spite of the complaints to the police by the girl's father, nothing was done by the State authorities to punish the criminals.

Mr. Chhaganlal Mehta said that twenty-five years ago when the subjects of Cutch were disgusted by maladministration, a petition was sent to the Viceroy and Parliament to get justice. He urged the people of Cutch to send similar petitions to the Viceroy, and also to H. M. the King Emperor and point out what was going on in the Cutch State now. He regretted that there were some Cutchi people in Bombay who were entertaining the man who was behind the outrage on Mr. Gokuldas.

BOYCOTT CUTCH.

Mr. Dharsey Khemraj advised the people of Cutch who were about four lacs in Bombay not to send any money to Cutch or to go there for a year or two to bring the State authorities to their senses.

The resolution was further supported by several speakers and was carried unanimously.

Mr. Changanlal Mehta then moved:

That if after the first resolution reaches His Highness within fifteen days, no satisfactory reply is given, the Working Comitee of th eCutchi People's Conference be authorised to appoint a Special Committee of five persons to go to Cutch and secure redress.

Mr. Liladhar Lakmasey seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Gulabshanker Somji Dholakia then moved that the Chairman of the meeting be authorised to send the resolutions to His Highness and Mr. Gokuldas Khimji which was agreed to.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BARODA BREAKS SILENCE

(Continued from previous page.)

vincial Co-operative Institute this afternoon.

The Committee resolved to request the President, Mr. G. K. Deodhar to send a representation to Government asking for financial assistance to the members of Co-operative Societies for relief in the afflicted areas by way of (1) cheap and long-term loans, (2) subsidies to Central Banks for the appointment of special staff for inquiry and relief. (3) Staff for organising supplies of seed, cattle, cloth, food stuffs and timber and, (4) Appointment of additional departmental staff.

Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Institute, has addressed a letter to the President of the Gujerat Divisional Co-operative Institute, Broach, asking him to call an urgent meeting on Sunday, August 7, of the co-operators in Gujerat, including the representatives of the Divisional and District branches, the Provincial Co-operative Bank and other allied institutions to consider what relief the co-operative movement could afford to the members of the co-operative societies in the areas affected by the floods. It is expected Sir Lallubhai Samaldas will be present at the meeting.—Free Press.

ORGANISATION OF RELIEF

MOVE OF LOCAL SELF-GOVT. INSTITUTE

Regarding organisation of relief measures in aid of the sufferers of Gujerat the Hony. Secretary of the Local Self-Government Institute, has issued circulars to all the Local Bodies—Village Panchavats, Notified Area Committees, Sanitary Committees, Local Boards, and Municipalities in all parts of the Bombay Presidency excepting Gujerat, in the course of which it is stated:—

"I sincerely hope that your Local Body will pass a resolution expressing sympathy to the Local Bodies and the people of Gujerat in their present terrible plight and take steps to organise, in co-operation if necessary, with any other bodies that may be already working in the direction, collection of a relief fund in aid of the people in Gujerat.

If you will send me the resolution of your Local Body, I shall arrange to forward it to all the Local Bodies of Gujerat that have met this terrible fate. The distribution of the relief fund that may be collected by our Local Bodies will be made through the Local Bodies and the Divisional Branch of the Institute for Gujerat according to the latter's advice and according to the needs of the situation."

Another circular is issued addressed to the President of the Municipality or the District Local Boards of the affected areas, sympathising with the people in their plight and wishing:—"May God help your Local Body and yourse'f in successfully completing the tremendous task that is before you."

NARMADA WATERS SUBSIDE

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

A message from Broach states that the floods in the river Narmada are now subsiding. It is reported that there has been heavy loss of life and property in Amod Taluka. The Collector of Ahmedabad has written to the Mamalatdars to give food to those starving in Ahmedabad. Mill agents are also feeding the starving.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD STILL ISOLATED

HARROWING TALES OF DISTRESS

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

Though rain has now stopped and normal business has been resumed, Ahmedabad is still practically cut off from the rest of the world.

After four days, post from Bombay was delivered yesterday. No newspapers had arrived in Ahmedabad for four days.

Telegraphic communications to Baroda and Viramgam have not yet been restored.

People from outlying villages have come to Ahmedabad doing the distance mostly by foot by circuitous routes. They give harrowing details of tragedies and distress.

Gothaj railway station near Ahmedabad is completely surrounded by water for the last three days and the station master has taken shelter in a railway cabin. He is lying there without food for three days.

No news is yet available from Baroda and Nadiad.—Free Press.

THOUSAND HOUSES COLLAPSE

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

According to modest calculations nearly a thousand houses have collapsed in Ahmedabad due to torrential rain, which has come to ninety inches up to date.

In Viragam, the report goes, many houses have collapsed and the people are running helter skelter for refuge.

It is reported that the Ahmedabad mills have been gutted and the mill machinery is reported to be considerably damaged.—Free Press.

THREATENING SITUATION IN JAMSHEDPUR

HUNDREDS OF HOUSES SUBMERGED

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, July 30.

Over 10 inches of rain fell in the course of this week in Jamshedpur itself and obviously the fall has been far heavier in the surrounding hills and the country. Both the rivers Subarnarekha and Khorkai were full to the brim and a heavy flood is now experienced. Khorkai has caused much damage to the southern part of the town. Water began to rise abnormally and at a very rapid pace. In the early hours of this morning the rush of water was very great.

In the course of a few hours, several miles area was under water and hundreds of houses were submerged. Many house walls have collapsed. Numerous 'kutcha' houses have been washed away. Up to now dead bodies of two persons and several sows and buffaloes were seen carried by the stream. The loss of houses and property has been enormous. Over 25 feet of the simpled at...tached to the southern sewage pumping station and many public buildings of good height, as the School. Society Hall, etc., and several roads including main thoroughfares conecting the town with the Railway station are under water. The interior parts of G. Town situated at a rather high level and the vicinity and places which are miles off from the river are being affected and the open space below the slagline along the works of Boulevard H 6 openings and the river-bed are now one vast sheet of water In several instances men were found on house tops and trees.

The rush of water was so sudden that many could not save their properties. The situation of Government quarters is rather threatening. The Steel Company have arranged for boats and motor convevances for necessary transport and rescue. In Tatanagar area, Jugsalai side has been badly affected and many houses have fallen down. Most of the trains are running late. The water is not far below the surface of the Khorkai Railway Bridge. Subarnar Narkha just commences overflooding. The pumping station is surrounded on all sides by water which now finds way into the Bagakudar lake below the courts and the Sakchi Tank near the market, where the situation is threatening. The water is still increasing.

THE LOKAMANYA STATUE

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DONATION

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Sunday, at the Congress House, with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the chair.

At the outset the Secretary read a letter from Mr. Silam, the Secretary of the Tilak Memorial Committee, requesting for handsome donation for the Tilak Statue on the Chowpatty Sands. Mr. V. A. Desai rose to a point of order, whether a donation of this type could be given out of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The President ruling affirmatively, Mr. J. B. Patel moved that a sum of Rs. ten thousand be sanctioned as a donation to the Tilak Memorial Committee. Mr. Motiwala moved for Rs. 5,000 while Mr. Erunza suggested Rs. 25,00 The original proposition for a grant of Rs. 10,000 was passed by an overwhelming majority.

JAMSHEDPUR IN FLOODS

JAMSHEDPUR, July 31.

The rivers Khorkai and Subarnarekha are rising due to torrential rain and several villages are reported to have been washed away.

It has not yet been known as to how many lives have been lost, but it feared the floods have claimed many victims.

The Khorkai invaded the southern part of the town this morning.—Free Press.

BREACHES ON B. N. RY.

CALCUTTA MAIL (VIA NAGPUR) DIVERTED

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Transportation Officer, G.I.P. Railway, wires that owing to breaches on B.N. Railway, the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur leaving Victoria Terminus to-day will be diverted via Itarsi Bina Katni and E.I. Railway route.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Transportation Manager, Bengal Nagpur Railway notifies that due to the Baitariani river overflowing and heavy rain generally the railway liness between Bhadrak 183 miles from Calcutta and Baitarani Road, a distance of 24 milew is under water and in consequence all up and down mail and passenger trains have been help up since Friday evening. The flood is now sub-siding. Meantime the Madras Mail and No. 8 Puri Express due to leave Howrah this evening have been cancelled.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

In connection with the breaches on the B.N. Railway the Transportation Manager in a communication to the Associated Press states that owing to abnormally heavy rain, the banks at the bridge at 156 miles near Tatanagar, at 232 miles near Manharpur and 260 miles near Rourkola have been considerably damaged rendering the line unsafe for the passage of trains. No. 2 up Bombay Mail has been returned to Howrah and No. 1. down mail has been diverted over the E.I. Railway via Kanti. The floods are subsiding, and it is expected that all trains can be transhipped tomorrow. Several breaches are reported from the Amda and Gorumahisani branch line but the full extent of the damage will not be known until floods have subsided. The indications are that there will be serious dislocation in the train service for some days.—A.P.

S. S. "ARONDA'S" PLIGHT

REACHES CALCUTTA AFTER WEATHERING STORM

CALCUTTA, July 30.

When the "Aronda" left Rangoon on Tuesday at 11 a.m. the weather conditions were such that it became obvious that the journey was going to be a rough one for during 36 hours before the departure, there had been heavy rainstorms accompanied by squalls and both increased in violence as Rangoon was left behind. At times rain fell so thick that it was impossible to see more than a few feet ahead while the wind blew with terrific violence. When in the neighbourhood of Alquada Light-house, 192 miles from Rangoon, the heavy swell and mountainous waves sweeping over the deck made it necessary to send all deck passengers numbering some hundreds below preparatory to battening down the hatches. Conditions were so bad when the boat was 150 miles from the Sandheads that it became necessary to heave to at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning until noon. There was no abatement of the violence until the afternoon of Thursday but even then after having remained stationary for seven hours, the vessel could proceed only at ten knots. "Aronda's" arrival yesterday was made possible only by the practice followed by all mail steamers on this route of carrying throughout the whole journey both to and from Calcutta a Hooghly pilot.—A. P.

"SHAHAZADA" ENQUIRY

STANDING COUNSEL'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Marine Court opened the enquiry to-day into the sinking of "Shahazada" about the middle of July resulting in the loss of 21 lives. The Standing Counsel in his statement said that Mr. Jones, the Chief Officer was on watch at the time of the disaster and it was for the court to consider whether there had been remiss in his duties. Mr. A. J. Cavello, Captain of the vessel in evidence said that before the pilot left the vessel "Shahazada" had a list of one degree to the standboard but the list had not increased when he came on bridge before retiring. When he was asleep, he thought that he heard a termor and went straight to the bridge and noticed the water pouring abroad on the starboard side. Answering the Counsel, the Captain said "I have only one theory. It is that the termor that awoke me was caused by the vessel striking something which ripped her sides out fast. That she went down so suddenly is in favour of my theory."—A. P.

SERIOUS BREACHES ON MADRAS-CALCUTTA LINE

VICEROY & C. I. C. UNABLE TO MAKE RETURN JOURNEY

MADRAS, July 31.

The Associated Press of India understands that the District Traffic Superintendent, Kurdah Road (Madras-Calcutta line) has intimated to the Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway that owing to serious breaches on the line, it will not be possible to pass the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief on their return journey along this route.—A. P.

EROSION OF RIVER JUMNA

MAKING QUICK HEADWAY DUE TO GALE

CALCUTTA, July 30.

A Serajgunge message says that the erosion of the river Jumna is making quick headway owing to a strong continuous gale prevailing for the last two days.—A. P.

MISSING CREW OF "SHAHAZADA"

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The following is the complete list of the missing crew of the S. S. "Shazada."

Mr. R. C. Lynam (Chief Engineer), Mr. C. Hunnybun (2nd Engineer), Mr. V. L. Andrews (3rd Engineer), Mr. D. Davies (4th Engineer), Mr. D. T. Maclaren (Apprentice), Mr. D. E. Duff (clerk), Mr. F. G. Mainworth (assistant clerk), Imam Bux Bhandary, Resone Miah (Mate) Mahadev Filla (topas), Abdul Karim (Officer's boy), Yakoob Myboo-khan, Abdul Karim, Sahat Belal, Hussein Wahed Ali (pantry man) Noor Mahomed. Goplam Rasool (mess room mate) Ram Prosad (saloon topas), Sham Sher Harigaji, (fire serang), Baboo Meath Ataullah, Abdul Hakim, Kala Meah I (fireman), Abdul Meah Akublee (coal trimmer).—Free Press.

PUJA PROCESSION.

GOVERNOR TO PERSONALLY CONSIDER MATTER

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Calcuttta observed hartal to-day as a protest against the demolition and removal of Shivalingam at Bijlitala at the crossing of Circular Road and Chowringhee by the P.W.D. officers.

Barring a few Muslim shops which remained open for business, the hartal was complete. Some of the principal morning markets were closed.

According to the programme, a procession was taken out then pujah was offered at Bijlitala in the presence of a large gathering.

Among those present were Mr. Hirendranath Dutta, President of the Bengal Hindu Sabha, Mr. Jogendranath Mitra, M.L.C., Mr. Devi Prasad Khaitan and others.

After the pujah, speeches were made on the significance of the ceremony and urging all to be true Hindus.

In view of Governor's telegram expressing the desire to consider the matter personally and desiring postponment of the instaliation of the idol, that part of the programme was dropped.—Free Press.

BENGAL M. L. C. GETS R. I.

FENI, July 30.

Maulvi Mahomed Saddique, vice-Chairman of the Feni Local Board and a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, was sentenced to-day to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A charge of criminal misappropriation was brought against him by the Noakhali District Board in respect of public contributions for the construction of the Board.—Free Press.

News from Dehra Dun states that Col. Pierpoint, Director of the X-Ray Institute, has shot himself.—A. P.

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LACK OF FAR-SIGHTED STATESMANSHIP.

GOVERNMENT'S REJECTION OF TEXTILE TARIFF REPORT.

GRAVE TIMELY WARNING.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S MEETING.

The second quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber was held on Saturday afternoon Mr. Walchand Hirachand presiding.

The President in moving the adoption of the quarterly report said:

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in placing before you the record of the work done by your Committee during the quarter ending 30th June 1927. In my speech I cannot refer to all the different items which were considered by your Committee and on which action was taken. I shall, therefore, make a few observations on some of the principal topics considered by your Committee as also on a few subjects which, though they may not have formed part of the report, are of sufficient public importance to merit a reference in the speech of the President.

Just as the question of outstanding importance during the first quarter was that relating to the fixing of the ratio of the rupee, the question of outstanding importance in this quarter, was that relating to the Reserve Bank Bill. Both these questions affect intimately the currency and financial policy of the Government of India and hence affect vitally the future of trade and industries. The ratio question has been decided quite adversely to the interests of the country and I shall have something to say about its disastrous effects during the course of my speech.

Your Committee after, after full and mature deliberation, which took nine meetings of the Sub-Committee and the Committee, of all the vital issues concerned, pronounced in favour of the Reserve Bank being a State Institution, as there would be financial autonomy and self-government only if the real control passed into the hands of the real represetatives of the people. over the 200 crores of assets of the Currency Department and the many crores of Government funds to a private joint-stock company. The proceedings of the joint. They were opposed to the idea of handing Committee of both the House to consider They were opposed to the idea of handing Committee of both the Houses to consider the Reserve Bank Bill have not yet been officially made public and whatever information we have got with regard to them has mainly been derived from newspaper reports. I shall not, therefore, for the present, deal with the different discussions which are reported to have taken place on the provisions of the Bill, but shall rest satisfied with the hope that the principle of a State Bank will be accepted by the Assembly, who will not, as they did in the case of the ratio question, be misled into supporting any scheme for share holders'

TEXTILE TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

Another topic of great importance to the country which was discused during the country which was discussed during the last quarter was the Report of the Cotton Textile Tariff Board, issued in the first week of June. The Tariff Board was appointed by a resolution of the Government dated 10th June 1926 and so it was practically one year before their Report saw the light of the day.

The responsibility in this case, however, for all this abnormal delay rests more on the Government than on the Tariff Board itself, for the latter submitted their Report by the end of January 1927 and it was the Government which took practically six months for considering the same and for publishing their conclusions in the form of that half-hearted perfunctory note which you all must have seen. The Report itself shows signs of a careful and painstaking study of the situation, but I am afraid that the Tariff Board did not muster up the necessary courage and did not have sufficient far-sighted vision to make their recommendations in a broad and liberal spirit. Unfortunately, two members of the Board and the President were not able to see eye to eye with regard to the main recommendations, modest as they are.

The majority recommended a four per-cent general duty on imports of piecegoods and a subsidy for the manufacture of higher counts of yarn, the Chairman proposing only a four per cent duty against the imports from Japan, which means in other words, laying down the principle of Imperial Preference. I am sorry to note that attempts are being made in some quarters to smuggle in the principle of Imperial preference by the adoption of the minority report, on the plea that a discriminating duty against Japan alone would not be tantamount to Imperial preference.

FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT.

Your Committee have stated their views in a recent communicaion to the Government with regard to this Report and mentioned that Government have failed to show that breadth of vision and far-sighted statesmanship when are expeced of every civilised Government in rejecting 'in toto' the recommendations both of the majority and the minority of the Tariff Board. I cannot understand the mentality of that Government which after appointing a Special Tariff Board to enquire into the grievances of an Industry, which is one of the foremost industries of the country and which has been obviously suffering from anaemia for sometime past, relegating both the majority and the minority reports to the pigeon holes of the Secretariat and ask, ing the Textile Industry and the public to rest satisfied with the 'status quo'. What clearly comes out from the Report of the Textile Board is that there is no question whatever with regard to the depression in the cotton textile industry and to the contention that some steps should be taken to help the industry in this its critical period. A wise doctor does not leave off the case without any treatment, just because there is a difference of opinion among the consultants with regard to the sort of treatment to be given and yet this is what the Government propose to do. They have set up the majority and the minority reports against each other and come to the very convenient and confortable conclusion that no measures for relief are necessary. One measure, however, for relief recommended by the Tariff Board is taken up. This is with regard to the removal of the import duty on machinery and stores, a remedy which would certainly benefit Birmingham, but is not going to benefit the Textile Industry to an appreciable extent, and, what is more, may injure many budding chemical and stores industries. I may be allowed to point out, with as much emphasis as I can, that the Government action or rather want of action, with regard to the Report of the Tariff Board has disappointed the whole country and has proved, if still further proofs were necessary, of the sort of treatment our industries are meeting or are likely to meet with at the hands of the authorities. A deputation from all the different Millowners waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy in Simla. In the absence of any definite communication with regard to the proceedings which took place in Simla, one cannot say whether the interview was satisfactory or not. But I am obliged to warn the Government that if their conclusions with regard to the Textile Industry are not reconsidered or adequate measures provided for the instant and speedy relief of the Industry, the time will come when any measures which may be thought of will be too late to help the Industry, the ruin of which will be a serious blow to the industries of this country and will remain a serious signpost to the public not to place any confidence in the so-called desire of the Government to help the industries.

Obviously the least that should be done as a relief to the Textile Industry must be based upon the lines of the majority report. Nothing less would satisfy the Textile Industry, and I may, on behalf of the commercial community, say that nothing less will satisfy them or the public. The Millowners, hope carry the public with them in the efforts they are making to get the Government conclusions changed.

A SAD DISILLUSIONMENT.

Those gentlemen who gave their votes in the Legislative Assembly in favour of an 18d. ratio must have been sadly disillusioned at the turn which was taken by the events soon after the passing of the Currency Bill, for while attempts were made to point out the disastrous effects which would follow from re-adjustment consequent upon a 16d. ratio, and also prove that due adjustment had taken pl to the 18d. ratio before placing the Bill on the statute book, the history of subsequent events shows quite the contrary. In the short space of 13-1|2 months, since first April 1926, there has been a deflation of 41.10 crores and the point where deflation should cease, according to the evidence given by the Hon'ble the Finance Member himself, has already been left far behind. Your Committee have been persistently and patiently discharging their duty as a custodian of the interests of the community by drawing attention of the Government to all these transactions of sinister import, including the sale the Imperial Bank of large blocks of three and thmree and a half per cent Government Paper on behalf of the Currency Department. Unfortunately the Government of India do not welcome any light on all these transactions nor any criticisms, refusing to reply to communications on this score and they rest satisfied with the usual stereotyped reply that they do not want to add anything further to what they have said already, this itself being merely the usual acknowledgment.

NEW LOAN.

It was said that the new loan to be raised in this country was going to be a huge success and in some quarters there was a tendency to consider the terms offered as a master-stroke of the Finance Member. Sir Basil Blackett must, however, have been rather disappointed at the reception of the new Loan by the public as the response given by the general public can, at the most, be considered very feeble. He twitted Bombay on its so-called speculation in Government securities, which, according to him, was the cause of the higher values for the same and not the depression in industrial scrips, and on this ground defended the sale of the 3 and 3-1|2 per cent Government Paper by the Currency Department, although the real object was to prop up exchange. As may be imagined, this action has seared the bankers as well as the investors who do not care to face the possibility of further sales by the Currency Department for Exchange manipulation purposes and the consequent loss of several per cent on their purchases. Hence they stand aloof and the poor response to the new Loan is, therefore, a direct consequence of the mischievous exchange policy that the Finance Member has so far followed. His friends try to boost up the new Loan and to make it out to be a great success, but it will deceive no one who is closely in touch with the financial market here.

S. S. "JALABALA."

After noting with satisfaction that "the Government of India have, for the time being, kept the proposals of the Bombay Telephone Company for the introduction of the message rate system in abeyance Mr. Hirachand touched on the "Jalabala" affairs, and said:—

"And let me now invite your attention to an event of historic importance in connection with one of the key industries of our nation. I refer to the launching of the first Indian steamer "Jalabala" of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company bythe Hon'ble Mr. Patel at Glasgow. The very dignified and courageous words which the speaker of the Legislative Assembly uttered on that occasion with a true patriotic feeling will, let us hope, not fall on deaf ears of Governments both at Home and abroad. He put the case of the Navy in a nutshell, when he observed that no country in the world had built up its Navy, without building up its own Mercantile Marine. Gentlemen, you are all aware that the Gods of the Downing Street have in season and out of season called upon India to co-operate. I thought that they would have set a beter example of co-operation themselves and not rejected the proposal of the Scinda Company to give them help under the Trade Facilities Act, when substantial help was given by them even to foreigners. The Hon'ble Mr. Patel truly expressed the feelings of all Indians when he remarked that such an event was a very painful thought for those who wished to see a better understanding established between England and India. He spoke feelingly on the question of the share of Indian shipping in the Coast and International trade and appealed to the Government to look at these questions from a broad point of view. He wanted true economic freedom for all the parts of the Empire and very rightly remarked that the sources of nourishing the economic life of India should not be allowed to run dry. Whether it is Shipping or Banking or Insurance, not only do the Government of the country, it is sad to think, not take any active steps to enrich the economic life of the nation, but often act in a manner which only enables the vested interests to tighten their grip of economic domination and exploitation of this country.

TRADERS' LEAGUE.

Before I conclude my address, I have to refer to one unpleasant topic, i.e., the reported information of a League claiming to represent British and Indian trading interests, land-owners, and large and small property-owners. We have not yet received full details with regard to this organisation and have to depend for our information on the summary given by Reuter. Even the summary, however, is sufficient to show that it is a League of sinister import.

The only answer to such a League would be to start Indian Chambers of Commerce in very town and city of commercial and industrial importance and to strengthen the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce by all these Chambers and Commercial Associations joining it as members.

Your Committee have taken interest in the question of excessive orders for locomotives and wagons for State-owned Railways. Several questions were asked during the last session of the Assembly and particulars which were promised at that time have not yet been given. During the interview with Sir George Rainey in April last and Mr. Parsons, the Financial Commissioner during June, we asked for certain particulars of how, when and where orders were placed, but it is regrettable that these have not yet come and our letter dated 14th April 1927 remains unreplied. Why Government find it diffieult to give these figures, we do not know, but I must say that the feeling that everything in the matter of locomotive and wagon purchases of Government is not alright is strengthened. I trust Government will give the explanations requested promptly to enable confidence in Railway Administration to be re-established.

The report was adopted.

HURRICANE SQUALL IN BENGAL BAY

STEAMEYS DELAYED

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The "Aronda" which left Rangoon for Calcutta on Tuesday morning arrived in port late last evening thirty hours behind the scheduled time thus missing the English mail. The vessel encountered mountainous seas and hurricane squalls during the journey which was described by the passengers as the worst crossing they experienced for many years. No damage or injury is reported.

The "Chindwara" due to arrive on Thursday afternoon is still held up at the mouth of the river.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

A severe storm was reported to be raging in the Bay of Bengal yesterday. The Burma mail steamer "Aronda" which was due to arrive in Calcutta yesterday afternoon did not arrive and there was no news of her whereabouts. "Chindwara" also was held up by the storm and did not arrive in port yesterday. The Meteorological Department telegraphed to the Port Office saying that the depression has intensified into a storm centre this morning just east of the Saugor Island.

Several steamers including the pilot vessel at the Sandheads, report gales at the head of the bay. Very rough seas are also reported. The storm seems to be moving in a north-westerly direction. The latest information states that the storm centre at 11 o'clock to-day was within 50 miles east of Saugor Island and is probably moving slowly in a north-easterly direction. No. 4 signal was hoisted over the Port Commissioner's office yesterday.—A.P.

MADRAS INDEPENDENT MINISTRY.

MOTION FOR OVERTHROW PASSED

MANGALORE, July 30.

A motion for the overthrow of the present Independent Ministry in Madras was passed at a public meeting held here.—A. P.

HINDUS OBSERVE HARTAL IN CALCUTTA.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON GOVERNOR

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Associated Press understands that H.E. the Governor has consented to receive on his return to Calcutta a deputation of Hindus in connection with the recent removal of the Shiva Linga from the junction of Chowringhee and Lower Circular Road. Hartal will be observed by Hindus to-morrow as a protest against the removal of the idol.—A.P.

LADY IRWIN'S IMPRESSION.

GOOD WORK BY MAHILA SEVA SAMAJ.

BANGALORE, July 29.

Lady Irwin was pleased to record the following impression of her visit to the Mahila Seva Samaj in the Samaj's visitors book. "It was a great pleasure to me to-day to visit the Mahila Seva Samaj and to see a little of the good work which is being done by Mrs. Chandrasekara Iyer and her band of devoted workers. I was much struck by the happy atmosphere and by the cheerful faces of the children and scholars and wish there had been time for me to see a little of the baby clinic and other activities as well. It is a privileege to see an institution which is inspired by such high ideals of self-sacrifice and service, and I hope that it will always prosper as it deserves."

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REVERE AND RESPECT ALL GOD:INSPIRED PROPHETS.

(Continued from page 6.)

Hindus are devoid of the influence of the supreme prophets, it is only because the prevalent Hinduism is dominated by and divided between a far greater number of lesser and least worthy Acharyas and Gurus, Mahants and Matthadhipathies.

THE HINDU PROPHET PAR EXCELLENCE AND HIS TEACHINGS.

I claim for Lord Sri Krishna, the supremest place amongst all the prophets and teachers of Hinduism, as it was He who first gave to the world the imperishable spiritual doctrine and indisputable scientific truth of the solidarity of all living life. Lord Sri Krishna proclaims Himself to be the best of every progressively developing type. The verses of the Bhagavad-Gita breathe throughout the most catholic and broad-minded liberality of religious toleration and respectful regard towards the faith of differing individuals, groups and societies. Nay; not only is the Gita merely tolerant of varying creeds and respectful even towards warring creeds, but it is the inner truth of the Gita that such differences are of the very essence of the divine revelation immanent in each throbbing heart and aspiring soul. Each is adjured to live to the full height, depth and width of his heart's instinctive faith and none is allowed to sit in judgment over the deeper concerns of the other living hearts' inexpressible longings and thirstings. Above all, the Lord of Gita proclaims himself to be one in essence and aspiration, to be indisputably one and inseparable with all the best and noblest hearts and minds of all communities and tribes.

Krishna, Christ, Mohamed and Buddha all are one in God, all are alike worthy of the highest reverence and respectful treatment even from those who may not have had the privilege of being familiarized with their divine teachings from their very early childhood with their mother's milk. May the Glory of God for ever shine and so also the glory of all true Prophets.

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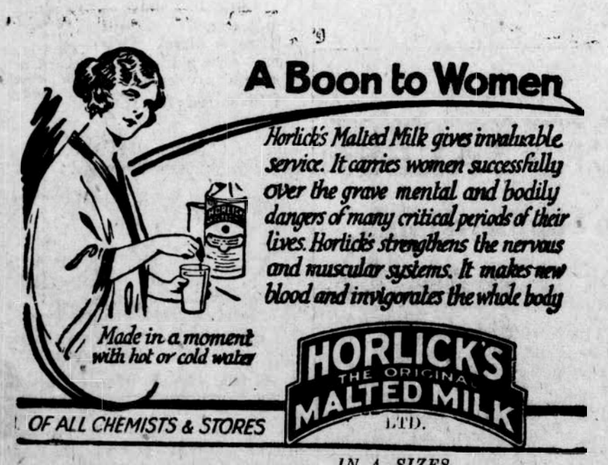
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OUR DUTY TOWARDS THE DEAD.

(V. D. RISHI).

The spread of spiritualism is greatly hampered by the ignorance of the people and the apathy of leaders. A student of this knowledge has to unlearn many things and give up several mistaken notions for its right comprehension. Very few persons are, unfortunately, so liberal-minded, and the result is that most of our countrymen fail to understand the subject and its importance. They find it far more convenient to cling to their mistaken ideas than to open their eyes and analyse the phenomena which they see before them. Some of them have not even the leisure of sparing a few hours to communicate with their dead. The ridicule and fear of public opinion which are generally associated with this subject are some of the greatest handicaps in the growth of this movement in India.

SPIRITS EAGER TO COMMUNICATE.

It seems the spirits are far more eager and anxious to communicate with their friends on earth than the latter care for them. In all the seances held in the spiritualistic socity, the number of the spirits is far greater than that of the sitters. Sometimes we have experienced that there were seventy or hundred spirits present at our seance, whereupon one of the sitters humorously remarked "we are getting more popular in the spirit world than in the physical." This rush of spirits at the seances sometimes prevents their success as every one of them desires to convey his message to his friend on earth. Incorrect messages are bound to come if many persons try to speak through the telephone at one and the same time. Similarly the unruly ardour of spirits does at times mar the success of a seance.

Editors and contributors to newspapers write lengthy articles about the supposed views of a departed leader. These imaginary word-pictures are no doubt pleasant reading, but they do not represent the ideas. The readers peruse such contributions with zest and nobody cares for truth. The departed leader in whose name these contributions are published might surely be resenting this misuse of his name. Inspite of the fact that there is a way by which we can know their correct ideas, our ignorance, apathy and misconceptions prevent us from going along the right path. Numerous meetings were held to commemorate the anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak but very few cared to get genuine messages from him. As he said in a recent seance: "These meetings are nothing but mere elocution competitions." This looks like running after the shadow and neglecting the substance.

THEIR INTEREST IN POLITICS.

Some of our political leaders fail in their duty towards this matter of vital importance. After having attended the seances and being well impressed by the results they do not use their influence in any way to facilitate the spread of this knowledge. The spirits deplore this apathy of their friends and have expressly said so in some of our seances. They yearn to communicate with us but are unable to do so without our co-operation.

The experiences in our seances showed their intense interest in political affairs also. They know of things far more than we do and communicate with us fro time to time. Captain J. Jackson, who was killed in the Afghan War of 1841 gives a very vivid description of the world conditions and occasionally suggests the ways for our upliftment. It is our sacred duty to turn our attention to this neglected branch of human knowledge, if not for any altruistic purpose at least for our own earthly interests and for the very love which we profess to have for our departed friends and relatives.

This is not a subject of mere academical interest as some may be led to think. The Western researchers have made wonderful progress even in this matter which was once supposed to be our pre-eminent heritage, and they confidently claim to master it just as they are doing in other scientific subjects. Let us not be lethargic, indifferent, or put forth sham excuses. As the spirits say the day seems not far distant when our efforts will be crowned with success.

JAMKHANDI SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE

The secretaries of the Jamkhandi State Subjects Conference, wires from Jamkhandi:—

"It is settled to hold the first session of the Jamkhandi State Subjects Conference in the month of August at Jamkhandi the date and the President's name will be announced shortly. All the Jamkhandians are requested to consider this as the invitation and try their best to attend the Conference and make it a complete success."

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UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The object of the new bill is obviously to improve the teaching in the University. The Bombay University being of an affiliating type, teaching done in it is necessarily partly done by the affiliated colleges and partly by the University itself. In order to achieve progress in the direction, the control of the colleges and the University teaching department must be in the hands of the University itself. At present it is not. It is a fact that the Bombay University can disaffiliate a college if it ceases to function properly but before that unfortunate stage is allowed to be reached, it is necessary that the University must have sufficient control to check such a downfall. Inspection Committees are appointed from time to time no doubt. They may do something in that direction, but as matters stand at present the Syndicate and Senate will not be able to do much.

This is mainly because there is no full time functionary who can go into the details of the working of the Colleges and the University departments and give sufficient thought to the question of improving them. From this point of veiw the suggestion made in the bill about the appointment of a Rector is welcome and further it is but right that the appointment is not made obligatory but has been left to the discretion of the University. I am led to believe that the Bombay University will use its discretion in the right direction when the occasion arises.

The institution of the Academic Council will go a long way in inspiring confidence in the Colleges that the courses of studies will be dealt with by a body which knows its business and not by a body of the type of the proposed Senate.

The Rector and the Academic Council with the Syndicate to help them will provide a suitable machinery of great potentiality for improving teaching in the University.

The schools that are managed by the University will certainly be under the direct control of the University but the control on the affiliated colleges will have to be increased to a large extent if the aim of making the Bombay University a teaching University is to be realised in the near future.

The steps that suggest themselves to one are:—

Government should allow much greater control being exerted by the University on the Government Colleges and in some cases such as the Royal Institute of Science full control should be given in the hands of the University.

In the case of the private colleges the Grant-in-aid given to colleges should be either paid by the University—Government placing the necessary money at the disposal of the University or to be paid on the recommendation of the University.

If sections providing the above are introduced in the bill then it may be claimed by Government that they have made a genuine effort to improve the teaching in the University.

By inserting such sections Government will have shown that they are prepared to trust a body like the University in the matter of Higher Education. Further such an action on the part of Government will give a dignity to the University which it will deserve under the new dispensation and thus create confidence in the mind of the public about the University, which the new bill proposes to partly create by bringing about a close association between the University and the public—espscially through the intelligensia and the business men and public associations.

This improvement in the status of the University will enable it to approach the public successfully for funds necessary for making the University what it ought to be.

It is well-known that Government have not got enough funds to spare for higher education and so it is but appropriate that they should do every thing in their power to enable the University to seek successfully for funds elsewhere first by putting at the disposal of the University all the funds Government are spending on higher education and secondly by allowing the University to exercise over the Government Colleges the necessary control.—Yours, etc.

K. R. KANITKAR.

Fergusson College,
Poona, 22nd July, 1927.

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VICEROY RECEIVES HONORARY DEGREE.

MYSORE, July 29.

At a special convocation of the Mysore University held this afternoon, His Highness the Maharaja, Chancellor of the University presiding, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on H. E. the Viceroy with due ceremony.

During the suitable reply which the Viceroy made, he observed:

"Degrees come to most of us by sheer hard work and study, by burning the midnight oil, by scorning delights and living laborious days. Some of us, may I say, achieve degrees. Others, more fortunate, like myself, have degrees thrust upon them, and I confess that after reading the syllabus of subjects, required of a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science, I am not sorry that my "eminent position" has qualified me to take a short cut and easy path to my academic honours."—A. P.

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